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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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3 June 1981

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No. 2420

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UGANDAN PRIME MINISTER, DELEGATION VISIT KENYA

Delegation Arrival

LD171944 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 17 May 81 EA

[Text] A nine-man high-powered delegation from Uganda led by Prime Minister Otema Alimadi arrived in Nairobi this evening with a message from President Milton Obote for his excellency President Daniel Arap Moi.

The delegation includes the minister for animal resources and fisheries, Dr Otim; the minister of state in the president's office, Mr Rwakasisi and the minister without portfolio in the president's office and high commissioner to the UK, Mr Arain.

Speaking on arrival, Prime Minister Alimadi said the visit underlines the friendly relations existing between Uganda and Kenya. He assured Kenyan businessmen that his government will do everything possible to safeguard their interests in Uganda.

The prime minister and his delegation were met by Kenya's minister for foreign affairs, Dr Robert Oukop the deputy chief of protocol, Mr (Ouko), and Minister (Mwaka), Uganda's high commissioner designate to Kenya.

Prime Minister Returns

LD201250 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 20 May 81 EA

[Excerpts] The prime minister, Mr Otema Alimadi, has returned home from Nairobi where he delivered a special message from President Milton Obote to President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya.

While in Nairobi, the prime minister, who led a high-powered Ugandan delegation, held fruitful talks with President Daniel Arap Moi and Kenyan cabinet ministers. The discussions covered issues of security on both sides of the Ugandan-Kenya border, transport and other matters pertaining to regional cooperation. Both the Ugandan and Kenyan parties to the discussions expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the deliberations.

At a press conference he held before leaving for home, the prime minister expressed gratitude for all the assistance Kenya has given to Uganda. He told newsmen that bandits fighting the government have little popular support and pose no serious threat to the government.

Addressing the same press conference, [words indistinct] and Uganda's high commissioner to London, Mr Shafiq Arian, lashed out at press reports, especially in the Western press, that there was a division within the UPC [Uganda People's Congress] hierarchy. He assured the press that the UPC was strongly united behind the leadership of President Obote.

#### Comments on Talks

LD201252 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 20 May 81 EA

[Excerpts] The prime minister, Mr Otema Alimadi, has said that talks he has been holding in Nairobi with President Moi and Kenyan ministers will be a (?move) in strengthening the existing good relations between the two countries.

Speaking to newsmen at Entebbe Airport on his return from Nairobi, where he delivered a message from President Obote to President Moi, Mr Otema Alimadi assured Ugandans that in Kenya we have friends. He said: Discussions with the Kenyan leaders were held in a friendly atmosphere with (?unanimous) agreements on important issues.

The minister of state in the office of the president, Mr Rwakasisi, dispelled suspicions held by some people that guerrillas in Uganda operate from Kenya. The minister said that there were no such bases in Kenya, adding that Kenya is ready to assist Uganda in fighting these (?urban) guerrillas.

CSO: 4420/1062

EDITORIAL ON TRAORE VISIT TO YAMOUSSOUKRO

AB201224 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 20 May 81 p 1

[Editorial by Auguste Miremont--"Speaking With One Voice"]

[Text] After Presidents Abdou Diouf of Senegal and Seyni Kountche of Niger, the Ivory Coast, and particularly Yamoussoukro, welcomed Malian President Moussa Traore yesterday.

Ivorians, as usual, gave the Malian head of state a popular and warm welcome; as warm as the sunshine in the hometown of President Houphouet-Boigny.

A happy atmosphere filled with songs and dances, pomp and pageantry welcomed their honorable guest, who is visiting the Ivory Coast for the second time since 1969. President Traore gave three reasons for this friendly and working visit:

1. First, to share the great experience of his elder brother and friend and to benefit from his advice at this time of world crises.
2. To strengthen the brotherly ties linking these two countries within the framework of fruitful dialogue between Mali and Ivory Coast.
3. Finally, to examine problems of subregional and regional cooperation, especially the political and economic situation in Africa and the world.

It can be noted that these are three essential reasons. It is true that the world situation is becoming catastrophic. It is also true that this crisis hits hardest developing countries like ours. They have to face budget deficits caused by the unrestrained increase of oil prices; a loss of foreign exchange caused by a fall in the price of our raw materials, a fall dictated and willed by unscrupulous speculators; the substantial decrease of assistance from our industrialized partners.

It is the policy of "everyone for himself." Then appeared the faces of cold and insensitive monsters which are the rich countries, faces which succeeded in modifying and covering up past euphorias, a past and regrettable era of waste of all kinds. [sentence as published]

The political situation is not at all bright.

Africa still suffers from upheavals resulting from decolonizations, violent disputes over inherited borders, etc.; hegemonic intrigues there; and everywhere there are strongholds on our independencies.

In the face of this perpetual raping, which we encouraged unconsciously or through laxity, there is the need for consultation and dialogue in order to harmonize and strengthen cooperation and solidarity among our countries.

We must unite, as President Moussa Traore recently recommended. We must join forces and resources, find together the solutions to problems facing our nations, speak with one voice and be firm in the face of pressures--in the face of forces of darkness, lies, destabilization and the daily robbery of our wealth. Moussa Traore in Yamoussoukro after 12 years: a historical event which, we are certain, will be given a happy conclusion for the benefit of our peoples.

CSO: 4400/1201

# NIGERIA CALLS FOR SANCTIONS AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 28 Apr 81 p 40

[Article by Odafe Othihiwa]

[Text]

**N**IGERIA has called on the Non-Aligned Nations to apply "a cluster of sanctions" against racist South Africa for her persistent violations of the United Nations resolution on Namibia.

The Minister of External Affairs, Professor Ishaya Audu, made the demand at the extra-ordinary ministerial meeting of the co-ordinating bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement on Namibia in Algiers, Algeria.

The sanctions proposed by Nigeria include

- Immediate economic boycott of South Africa as act of solidarity with SWAPO, especially in those countries which have not already permanently banned South African goods.

- Refusal, by including maritime and airlines unions, to service any vessels or handle goods destined for or in transit to and from South Africa

- Multinationals in non-aligned countries, which have active economic links with South Africa, should not only be denied patronage, but should also be black-listed with regard to access to further investment opportunities.

Nigeria also proposed the following actions to further isolate and ostracise South Africa.

- Visitors carrying South African visas, other than unavoidable transit ones on their passports, should be denied entry permits into all non-aligned countries

- Sports organisations, religious groups and non-governmental organisations should intensify their boycott of South Africa and other national organisations which fraternise with South African-based groups.

- Ban on air flights from and to South Africa should now be stringently applied.

Nigeria also called for generous donations to the Namibia Liberation Fund, which was launched at the sixth summit in Havana, Cuba.

Nigeria had contributed one million US dollars to the fund.

# ZAIRIAN BORDER POST AT KASUMBALESA TENSE AFTER SHOOTING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 May 81 p 1

[Text] THERE was uneasy atmosphere at Kasumbalesa border post yesterday after three Zairean soldiers crossed into Zambia on Tuesday and pumped bullets into a customs official's house, narrowly missing a man sitting outside listening to a radio.

A police spokesman in Chililabombwe confirmed the shooting but declined to give details and referred all enquiries to the Copperbelt police chief Mr Julius Zulu in Ndola.

Deputy police chief Mr Levy Mwaanga said he had not received a report but promised to release details after contacting his men at the border.

Relating the incident to a Times team which visited the border, Mr Maxwell Sikalangwa, a trainee driver with Komo's Mimosa driving school, said he was listening to the radio on the verandah when he heard gunshots.

"The next thing I heard was a bang and a bullet hit the wall next to where I was sitting. I then saw three Zairean soldiers, two of them in uniforms pointing guns at me," he said.

He ran into the house where his sister-in-law was hiding with her four children. He then

left through the backdoor to report the incident to the Zambian security men at the border post.

"By the time I came back with a paramilitary policeman the men had disappeared into the tall grass."

Yesterday morning paramilitary men who were called in from nearby Chililabombwe combed the area and were reported to have found three bullets.

Mr Sikalangwa said his brother who works for customs at the border post was seriously ill in Ndola Central Hospital and had asked him to look after his family.

Mrs Elina Sikalangwa told of how she grabbed the children and hid in a room when she saw flames.

"The whole house was lit up and the noise was deafening. I was sure they had shot Maxwell who was sitting outside listening to the radio," she said.

Fear gripped residents at Kasumbalesa who believed the Zaireans had come to revenge the shooting of gunmen by Chililabombwe police on Tuesday who were driving a convoy of three stolen cars into Zaire.

Last December, two men wearing Zairean army uniforms were killed in an exchange

of fire between a gang from that country and Zambian paramilitary personnel at Konkola.

The Zairean authorities later claimed the two bodies from Konkola mine hospital.

And last week, a Zairean Mr Leonard Kalala, 27, died in a Lusaka police cell after allegedly being beaten up by police during interrogation.

Following the death of Mr Kalala, it was reported that Zaireans in Kanvama township had gathered up and had allegedly vowed to avenge his death.

TAZARA RESUMES PASSENGER SERVICES SUSPENDED FOR THREE WEEKS

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 10 May 81 p 3

[Article by Temford Msumilwa]

[15-1]

THE Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA) this week resumed its passenger service operations which had been suspended three weeks ago.

The first passenger train from Dar es Salaam to New Kapiri Mposhi in Zambia pulled off the Dar es Salaam Station on Thursday morning.

A spokesman of TAZARA said the schedule of the weekly passenger services along the 1,860-kilometre line would remain as before the suspension — twice a week.

Only goods trains had been operating along the line during the period when the passenger services had been suspended. The services had been suspended indefinitely on April 16.

The TAZARA General Manager, Ndugu Charles Nyranda, said on the day of suspension that the Authority had decided to suspend the services due to "circumstances beyond our control".

This action forced govern-

ment officials from Zambia and Tanzania to meet in Lusaka last month to find out ways of keeping the TAZARA services going.

The train which left on Thursday was "full board" and hundreds of passengers who were heading to the southern highlands regions and Zambia hailed the resumption of the services saying it would go a long way in alleviating the transport problems they had been experiencing during the three weeks.

It was not immediately known, however, whether the resumption of passenger services along the Line meant the end of TAZARA's problems. Strains on the Line started being felt last year when the Authority scrapped off its twice-a-week express passenger services and reduced its normal passenger services from four to two.

Sources say TAZARA is plagued by spare parts shortage and unreliable locomotive power.

ZAMBIAN MINERS PREFER TO EXPORT THROUGH DAR ES SALAAM PORT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 May 81 p 1

[Article by Charles Kizigha]

[Text] Zambian miners still prefer to export their products through Dar es Salaam port against the South African port of East London, according to allocations, for May, June and July, this year.

The Tanzania Harbours Authority (THA) Assistant General Manager, Ndugu Anderson Kida, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday that Zambian mine owners have allocated 108,000 tons of copper to be shipped through Dar es Salaam and 45,000 tons through East London.

Ndugu Kida, who had attended the fifth Transporters Co-ordinating Committee for Zambian copper meeting in Lusaka in March, said 36,000 tons were to be shipped during May, 36,000 tons in June and another 36,000 tons in July. Some 15,000 tons would be shipped each month through the southern route, he added.

He said during the months of February, March and April this year, the mine owners had allocated 119,800 tons to be shipped through Dar es Salaam but only 109,802 were shipped.

In February some 48,800 tons had allocated, but only 35,996 tons were shipped; in March, 32,120 tons passed through Dar es Salaam instead of the 38,000 tons allocated; and in April, 40,686 tons were shipped instead of the allocated 38,000 tons.

The Dar es Salaam route fell short of 10,998 tons. This was attributed to poor performance of Tanzania-Zambia Railways services and the Tanzania-Zambia Road Services (ZTRS).

Ndugu Kida said the mine owners had promised that the copper volume allocation for shipment through Dar es Salaam would be raised when improvements were made on TAZARA and ZTRS services.

The miners, he said, were expecting to mine about 51,000 tons of copper for each month during May, June and July.

The copper mining concerns in Zambia include Nehanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM), Rokana Consolidated Copper Mines (RCM) and Metal Marketing Corporation (MEMACO).

Ndugu Kida said that the next transport coordinating committee meeting is scheduled to take place next July in Dar es Salaam.

CSO: 4420

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

KAGERA BASIN LEADERS MEETING--Bujumbura: The leaders of Tanzania, Uganda and Rwanda arrived in Bujumbura, Burundi, today for a meeting of the Kagera Basin Development Authority, of which Burundi is also a member. Presidents Nyerere of Tanzania, Milton Obote of Uganda and Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda arrived in Bujumbura at different times and were met at Bujumbura Airport by their host, President Jean-Baptiste Basaza. The 2-day meeting is expected to consider the four aspects of the implementation of the basin plan, which are communications, energy, agriculture and training. President Nyerere is accompanied at the meeting by Minister of Communications and Transport Ndugu Ibrahim Kaduma; Minister for Water and Energy Ndugu al-Noor Kassim; and Ndugu Christopher Ngaiza. Others are acting commissioner of the Kagera Basin Development Authority Ndugu (Shaijabwe); and director of the Tanzania Electricity Supply Company Ndugu (Salvator Mosha).

[Text] [LD181542 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 18 May 81 EA]

UGANDA'S MUWANGA LEAVES NIGERIA--The Ugandan vice-president, Mr Paulo Muwanga, left Lagos for home today after a brief visit to the country. During his stay Mr Muwanga briefed President Shehu Sahgari on the situation in his country. He also delivered a personal message from President Milton Obote to the president.

[Text] [AB21214- Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 21 May 81]

CSO: 4420/1062

POLITICAL SOLUTION CAN ONLY FOLLOW MILITARY ACTION

LD201435 Paris LE CONTINENT in French 15 May 81 p 2

[Interview with (Idriss Miskine), deputy chairman of the FAN Command Council by M. Maiga and Lucien Ahonto: "A Political Solution in Chad Can Only be Envisaged After Military Action"--date and place not given]

[Text] LE CONTINENT: What can the FAN hope from the new French authorities?

(Idriss Miskine): It would be going too far to say that we are hoping for anything from France or that we are counting on it. First we rely on ourselves. Second, France is an autonomous power--an independent state. It has its own line of conduct toward countries, especially those in its sphere of influence. We are counting primarily on the Chadian people and their will to struggle and desire for liberation.

LE CONTINENT: Do you think you have a good chance of achieving that liberation and by what means?

(Idriss Miskine): The Chadian people have been struggling for more than a decade against the various neocolonialist regimes which have followed each other since our country gained independence. For that purpose we created Frolinat from which the various current groups stemmed. Our journey has been long and fraught with obstacles. Previously we were struggling against the neocolonial regimes. Today we are having to face the expansionist designs of Libya which is literally occupying Chad. It is our duty to wage this struggle to the end so that the Chadian people can at least recover their country, their state, their freedom and their place in the community of nations.

LE CONTINENT: Some FAN members have recently called Mr Hissein Habre's leadership into question. Is there not a fundamental problem in unifying the guerrilla movement behind Mr Habre and is he in control of the situation?

(Idriss Miskine): You are probably referring to Mahamat Saleh (former FAN commissioner for foreign relations), (Batra) Adoum (former chairman of the popular movement for the liberation of Chad), (Moustapha Maïtchari) (Western Armed Forces) and Hadjaro Senoussi (fundamental Frolinat). I think it would be better to take things one by one. We are an organization and Habre is an individual. When they say they no longer have any confidence in Mr Habre, that does not commit all the movements. It simply indicates what little importance they attach

to their own struggle. Moreover the first two mentioned have been disowned by their men and have taken refuge in Saudi Arabia while the last man mentioned-- who is in fact a Sudanese--is under arrest since he was implicated in an attempted coup d'etat in Khartoum.

LE CONTINENT: What relations do you have or might you have with the men who are deserting the national unity transition government, such as former health minister Moussa Medela or Frolinat founder Abba Siddick?

(Idriss Miskine): We are still open to any dialogue with anybody provided he admits his mistakes or sides with the patriots in order to repel the invader. It must not be forgotten that all the faction leaders signed the Lagos agreements. Hence they are entitled to voice their views. We therefore accept dialogue with everybody provided the aforementioned conditions are respected.

LE CONTINENT: At the present stage in the Chadian crisis what type of solution do you propose? Military or political?

(Idriss Miskine): I believe that a political solution can only be envisaged after military action. The Libyans came in by force and imposed themselves by force. They sacrificed men and I do not believe they did that out of love for the Chadians or to please a particular faction leader. They did it with a view to occupying Chadian territory and remaining there.

LE CONTINENT: You say that there must be military action. Right. Does that rule out the search for a political solution?

(Idriss Miskine): We have never ruled out a political solution to the Chadian tragedy since the events of 21 March 1980. The various negotiations we have had and approaches we have made to many African countries or diplomats show clearly that we want a political solution. We defy anybody to prove that our struggle hinges essentially on military action to the detriment of a political solution. Our military struggle is based on a political ideal.

LE CONTINENT: Would you be prepared to have talks with Goukouni Oueddei?

(Idriss Miskine): I personally do not believe that it is possible to have talks with a man who brought in the Libyans who have massacred thousands of Chadians, creating thousands of orphans and refugees. Accepting Goukouni means accepting the Libyans. The Libyan troops must withdraw from our territory. On that basis negotiations are possible. That being so we are making every effort to avoid personalizing the Chadian tragedy.

LE CONTINENT: What about Kamugue?

(Idriss Miskine): Hissain Habre has already launched a frank and sincere appeal to Colonel Kamugue for well-known reasons. We are simply divided by the fact that some people, for personal interests, do not want to give up their precedence on fundamental problems on which Chad's survival depends.

LE CONTINENT: Do you not feel that your close relations with countries like Sudan, Egypt, and Senegal might be a handicap to you with regard to the so-called "progressive" countries?

(Idriss Miskine): We must look at things in relation to what is happening in Njamena where an opposed and unpopular government has been installed. When Mr (Iel Choua's) government was formed many countries mounted a broad campaign to prevent it being recognized. Only Sudan, Senegal and Egypt recognized it. Those countries are the only ones which still offer us some chance of waging our liberation struggle. That does not mean that we do not have relations with other countries, including progressive countries. They are fully aware of that. Above all it is important to recognize the facts: al-Qadhdhafi's Libya is not a progressive state. His ideology is not based on Marxism or the Koran but on the green book and on a vague theory of the third path.

LE CONTINENT: What are you expecting from the forthcoming OAU summit?

(Idriss Miskine): To cite a great French head of state, the OAU--that "thingamajig" has never succeeded in solving a single African problem. We are relying a great deal on certain worthy African heads of state who are capable of saying no to the Libyan presence so that the Chadians can work together to rebuild their country, their nation, their land.

CSO: 4400/1203

CHAD

BRIEFS

LIBYAN WITHDRAWAL REQUESTED--An urgent dispatch just received from N'Djamena says that the deputy prime minister in the national interim government in Chad today violently criticized what he termed Libya's subversive activities on Chadian territory. He said that he supports, or has called for, the withdrawal of the Libyan Army and its replacement by neutral African forces. [Text] [JN201246 Monte Carlo Radio in Arabic to the Arab World 1210 GMT 20 May 81]

CSO: 4402/70

MADRID PAPER INTERVIEWS EQUATORIAL GUINEA VICE PRESIDENT

LD201319 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 17 May 81 p 9

[Undated interview with Equatorial Guinean Vice President Florencio Maye in Mexico City by "J.C.": "I Deny Any Involvement in Conspiracy Against President Teodoro Obiang"]

[Text] Mexico City--A \$5 million loan for the purchase of plant and consumer goods in Argentina, a gift from Argentina of 1,500 tons of corn and a number of educational cooperation agreements are the results of the long visit which Equatorial Guinean Vice President Florencio Maye has been paying to Latin America for almost a month.

On his way through Mexico he denied any connection with the alleged conspiracy discovered in his country at the end of April, described as absurd press reports that the suppression of the conspiracy claimed 150 lives and also denied the existence of any conflict between the Bubi and Fang which might endanger the unity of Guinean territory. Florencio Maye is like a wall off which all the questions bounce. He rarely provides any information. Like a citizen above all suspicion he simply denies everything.

With regard to his alleged involvement in the conspiracy to overthrow President Teodoro Obiang, he said: "I left Malabo for Madrid on 18 April. There had not yet been any official statement by the president on the conspiracy. I later discovered while in Latin America that some Spanish publications connected me with Moises Andres Mba, whom they indicated as leader of the conspiracy. The only contact that I have had with Mba was when he returned to Malabo. I never heard any more about him. I left my country at the head of an official delegation representing the president and am still talking on my president's behalf."

Question: When you left Guinea the European press had already published information about this attempted coup d'etat. The TIMES even said that over 100 deaths had occurred. Is there any truth in this?"

Answer: It is totally absurd. None of it is true.

Question: President Obiang had just announced that for several months a year the Guinean capital will be transferred from Malabo to Bata, on the mainland. Is this in any way connected with the current frictions between the Fang and Bubi tribes?

Answer: It is unconnected with any ethnic dispute that might exist or that might be alleged to exist. The capital must be on the mainland. Macias had a plan to transfer it, but was unable to complete it. Bata is Guinea's second city and needs the government's presence, otherwise the population on the mainland, which is in a minority, will feel abandoned and believe that it has no contact with its government.

Question: Is there a danger that the differences between the two ethnic groups will eventually nurture a separatist movement on the islands?

Answer: We believe it is absurd, unless there is outside intervention, specifically by Spain. There are some commercial interests which are artificially nurturing a dispute between the ethnic groups based on the claim that there is discrimination against the Bubis. But they constitute only 5 percent of the population and are represented by six members on the Supreme Military Council.

Question: Has Spanish aid to your country been sufficient?

Answer: I cannot say that it has been insufficient in quantity, but I believe that it has not been properly channeled, perhaps because neither Spain nor we had enough experience. This aid has embraced several fields, but has not properly covered some basic sectors such as food. When Guinea abandoned the fishing agreement with the USSR it hoped that the Spanish ships would fill this gap.  
[answer ends]

Florencio Maye complained of the Spanish press' treatment of his country. "They must learn," he said, "to treat us as a sovereign nation, not as a Spanish province." He repeated again that he has been the subject of unfounded attacks.

CSO: 4410/27

## BRIEFS

LIBREVILLE CALM AFTER VIOLENCE--Libreville, 24 May (AFP)--Calm was restored in Libreville on Saturday evening after the violent anti-Cameroonian demonstrations which took place in the Gabonese capital. Several Cameroonians nevertheless spent the night in the vicinity of the Cameroonian consulate and embassy which had been cordoned off by the Gabonese security forces. In addition, an appeal for calm was launched on the radio and television on Saturday evening. [Excerpt] [AB241100 Paris AFP in French 0858 GMT 24 May 81]

CSO: 4400/1201

## GHANA

### BRIEFS

KUWAIT ELECTRICITY AID--Kuwait, 17 May (AFP)--Kuwait is lending Ghana 14.5 million dollars to help build an electrical power plant. The loan agreement was signed here by 'Abd al-Latif al-Hamad, director of the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, and the Ghanaian finance minister. The loan, repayable over 15 years at 4 percent interest, is Kuwait's second to Ghana. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in English 1052 GMT 17 May 81]

CSO: 4420/1057

## BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH CSR--Our Council of Ministers has concluded ratification of a cultural and scientific cooperation agreement signed last year by Mozambique and Czechoslovakia. Information on it is contained in the latest number of the *BOLETIM DA REPUBLICA*, and it adds that this step makes the agreement operational. According to the *BOLETIM DA REPUBLICA*, the cultural and scientific cooperation agreement was signed on 26 November 1980. The signing of the agreement was carried out after talks held between Mozambique and Czechoslovak delegations, which discussed cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [LD190236 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 18 May 81]

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH USSR--A long-term program of economic and trade cooperation for 1981-90 has been signed in Moscow between Mozambique and the USSR. The two countries also signed a protocol according to which the USSR will assist our country in the development of agriculture and in training personnel. The cooperation program and the protocol were signed by Mario da Graça Machungo, the minister of planning and of agriculture, and by Semen Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. Mario da Graça Machungo is in Moscow taking part in the Mozambique-USSR Commission proceedings. He was received today by Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. [Text] [LD11638 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 21 May 81]

(80) 1401/274

## FRENCH ELECTION DISTURBS LEADERS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 11 May 81 p 2

[Article by Anne Marie Du Preez]

[Text]

THE NEWS that Mr Francois Mitterrand's Socialist Party had won the French election gave him very little reason for being optimistic about future relations with the French Government. Mr Dirk Mudge, Chairman of the Ministers' Council said this morning.

Asked to comment about the results of the French election, Mr Mudge said the move towards the left disturbed him, and even the fact that Mr Mitterrand had said it would take at least seven years for him to implement his policy, left little reason for comfort.

He said it certainly would be a disappointment for the whole non-communist world and the possibility of communists in the French Government would not make things easier for SWA.

In the past the French were quite objective about the SWA

situation but with communists in the Cabinet they could no longer be expected to be co-operative, Mr Mudge said.

However, the French people have made the decision, he said, and only the future would tell how this would affect the situation for a settlement in SWA.

Advocate Sarel Becker, leader of the HNP in SWA, said he saw the socialist victory as an absolute disaster for the West.

It was also totally contradictory with tendencies in the rest of the Western world where the voters moved to the right, he said, but perhaps this could be expected of the unpredictable French.

Advocate Becker said he was concerned about the supply of arms to SA by the new French Government. On the other hand, Mr Mitterrand might be more realistic in implementing his policy than in making election promises.

He was certain that relations between SA and France

would deteriorate as a result of the swing to the left, he said, and SA couldn't expect anything positive to come from the Mitterrand Government's future role in negotiations concerning SWA.

The President of Swapo D. Mr Andreas Shipanga, said it was too early to forecast the effects of the new French Government on the situation in SWA but the socialists were not positively disposed towards the SA Government and this could precipitate difficulties for future negotiations.

There would probably be a total review of African policy, and Southern Africa in particular, he said.

Mr A H du Plessis, leader of the NP in SWA and Chairman of the White Executive Committee said he was concerned about the probability that Mr Mitterrand would have to include communists in his Cabinet and this would certainly not be to the advantage of French relations with SA.

# NEEDS AND VICTORY IN FRENCH ELECTIONS SEEN AS DANGER

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 May 81 p 6

[Article by Aida Parker]

[Text]

LIKE THE rest of the Western world, it is surely our hope desperately that 37 million Frenchmen won't be wrong when they vote in this Sunday's run-off presidential elections.

Although this week's crucial face-to-face TV debate between President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Socialist leader François Mitterand could prove the last-minute swing factor, Paris sources report that at this stage the young looks like being the closest in recent French electoral history.

So fearful are business interests of a victory for the Left that France is already witnessing a large-scale panic flight of capital.

For SA and SWA, it would be bleak news indeed should Mr Mitterand be installed in the Presidential Palace. The Socialist leader has already stated in Press interviews that he would support sanctions against SA and join the hardliners on SWA.

Assessing the situation should the Left take control in Paris, Professor Dirk Kurbert, head of the Department of

International Relations at Witwatersrand University, told me: "Generally, there is a great deal at stake. The effect on France's foreign policy would be immediate, with serious consequences for SA, SWA and Africa overall."

"Most importantly, Black Africa would face the dire prospect of losing its most valuable stabilising factor."

What factors could torpedo Mr Giscard? - "When he first came to power in the 1974 election, he took almost 33 percent of the first-round vote. He will have to do a lot better than that if he is to be returned this Sunday."

"Operating against him is the fact that there is a general mood for change after 23 years of rule by the Gaullists and their allies. Giscard's popularity is in distinct decline. The passionate attacks by the Gaullist candidate, Mr Jacques Chirac, on the President's record and his accusations that the government has not been doing its job at all will have created confusion among Rightwingers."

"There is high unemployment (11 660 000) and inflation running at 14 percent. The damaging disclosures about

the Bokassa diamonds make his personal position even more vulnerable."

"What could finally tip the scales is that the Communists are no longer perceived as a threat. In the 1974 presidential elections, the Communists performed quite impressively in the first round. This time, their results were the worst in 40 years."

"Voters might then be tempted to say, 'Okay, they have done badly. Why not risk voting for Mitterand?'"

But, if he gains power, Mitterand would face a hostile parliamentary majority? - "He has said that he would immediately dissolve Parliament and so try to get a majority behind him. Whether this happened or not, his success on Sunday would unleash a period of great uncertainty."

In what way? - "Franco-American relations would take some hard knocks, especially in approach to the USSR. As with the Reagan administration, Giscard views the Soviet threat as a reality, especially so after their invasion of Afghanistan."

"Mitterand sees the Soviet threat as imaginary."

"Since last June 26, when

Giscard announced that France had successfully tested a neutron bomb and that it would decide in 1982 or 1983 whether or not to produce it, the Soviets have been pouring in a lot of support for Mitterand."

A Mitterand victory would come at a particularly crucial time for the SA? - "Yes. In recent months the French and US governments have been moving closer together on a number of issues, including SA and SWA. Mitterand has already made his position on the SA-SWA clear."

His arrival would fracture the growing consensus among the Big Five on SWA and make the negotiating process very much more difficult. His position would be comparable to that of West Germany's Hans Dietrich Genscher, who has shown strong parity for Swapo.

It would mean that you have two opposing groups within the Western Five."

And SA? - "Private trade between the two countries would probably not be much affected. After all, France enjoys a very favourable trade balance."

But a Socialist French Government would probably try to pressure French investors and businessmen to reduce their level of involvement here and move it into Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Angola instead."

The ANC and Swapo? - "A Leftwing victory would boost their morale, make them more recalcitrant and less willing to compromise."

Africa generally has been an important issue in the election? - "Yes. We have to remember that it was France which in 1977 and again in 1978 came to the assistance of Mobutu in Zaïre when he was confronted with a Cuban-East German backed incursion into Shaba Province. It is France, too, which has tried to block Gaddafi's African expansionist ambitions."

"At least the French have displayed a more forceful approach to avoid the spread of Soviet proxy influence."

"French troops are scattered throughout Francophone Africa and there are hundreds of French advisers in Senegal, Mauritania, Niger, Upper Volta, Mali, Ivory Coast and Togo. But not all Frenchmen are happy about this."

"With Mitterand in power we could expect major changes. While the Socialists and Communists are at loggerheads on many other issues, they are in full rapport on the neutralist policy they want France to adopt in Africa."

"They unanimously condemned Giscard's action in Shaba, saying that by such action the French were playing the same role for US interests in Africa as the Cubans were for the Russians. It is highly debatable whether any other

European power would be prepared to take on Giscard's African initiative or be willing to perform his policy of containment."

"This could amount to an invitation to Soviet-backed forces to expand their influence in such areas as the Western Desert and Central Africa."

It is reported that the Libyans have invested huge sums in newspapers and other spheres in their efforts to assist the French Socialists? - "In view of the Chad crisis, Gaddafi would probably do anything to help bring down Giscard and to break the deadlock on France-Libyan relations, even to the point of clandestinely assisting the Mitterand forces in France."

And on the European level? - "A Mitterand victory would make it more difficult for conservative EEC governments to establish a common policy vis a vis the USSR. What would become more pronounced is the 'hostage' mentality that various European powers already exhibit towards Moscow. As a result, the process of self-Finlandisation would gain momentum."

Paris sources say that electoral victory either way could lie with the million first-time voters enfranchised under the new rules giving the vote to 18-year-olds. French electoral experts say there is no indication at all of how these young people will cast their votes.

**BOTHA PUTS ONUS ON MUDGE**

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 12 May 81 pp 1, 4

[cont.]

**COUNCIL of Ministers Chairman Mr Dirk Mudge was told emphatically by SA Prime Minister Mr Piet Botha last week that the onus was on him to get SWA to move ahead vigorously if that was what the country wanted.**

This was revealed to the Advertiser by well informed sources.

Mr Mudge apparently told Mr Botha that he was having great difficulty moving ahead with DTA programmes, partly because of the overall political climate, and partly because of the obstacles that are apparently being set up by officialdom.

Mr Botha made it clear however that there was no point in Mr Mudge crying on his shoulder: Mr Mudge should attempt to put the situation right himself. And if there were problems with officialdom, these should be sorted out with the AG Mr Danie Hough.

Mr Hough was present at

the meeting.

It is not clear however what programmes Mr Mudge had in mind.

The Chairman of the Executive of the White Administration Mr A H du Plessis met the Prime Minister in a separate meeting.

Mr Dirk Mudge said yesterday that he would not comment on his visit to Pretoria before he had reported to the Executive Committee of the DTA and the Republican Party.

Mr Mudge told the Advertiser however that many aspects of development in SWA were discussed, in

cluding the severe drought, but more detailed comment would have to wait until after his meeting with the party executives later this week.

A spokesman for the Office of the AG said that the visit was merely routine on the one hand, and on the other hand orientation for Foreign Minister Pik Botha prior to his visit to the US for talks with the new American Foreign Minister, General Alexander Haig.

Mr A H du Plessis did not wish to comment on his visit to Pretoria or his talks with the SA Government, although he confirmed that he had taken part in discussions.

# MUDGE WILL GIVE DTA NEW IMAGE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 May 81 p 14

[Article by Alan Dunn]

[Text]

**THE Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, spurred by the growing prospect of facing SWAPO in Namibian independence elections, is trying to re-shape its image.**

A sense of urgency has become apparent in the DTA's marked shift away from rigid ethnicity in the structure of the Interim Central Government and in its efforts to distance itself from special white interests in the territory.

Observers here believe the DTA leaders have decided it cannot win an election against SWAPO unless it makes itself more attractive to the black majority of voters.

As a new Namibia settlement initiative gathers momentum in Western capitals a question being asked here is whether the DTA can move quickly enough to muster the internal support necessary to counter SWAPO.

The change in the DTA's attitude appears to have followed discussions between its chairman, Mr

Dirk Mudge, and the South African Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in Pretoria on May 5.

Sources here believe that at that meeting Mr Mudge was told that the logjammed settlement issue was moving again, and that he was given the green light to do whatever he felt necessary to prove that the DTA was an effective force for change in Namibia.

One line of thought is that the South African Government was fully prepared to push on towards independence at the Geneva talks in January until three developments shortly before the conference changed its mind.

● Ronald Reagan was the American presidency.

● The South African Government decided to hold a general election.

● The election for the white, second-tier authority in Namibia was won by the National Party.

## PROGRESS

This line of thought holds that Pretoria is now prepared for real progress on the independence issue after reaching an understanding with the Reagan Administration in Washington.

Mr Mudge consequently brought the smouldering hostility between the DTA and the National Party into the open at the big DTA rally last weekend in Matatara.

He accused the National Party in effect of sabotaging his own party's efforts to bring about change in the territory.

"Mr Mudge must restore his image as a liberal independent Namibian," one observer said. "He did not have majority white support in the ethnic election so he has little to lose."

"He does, however, stand to gain a lot by an all-out attempt to win black support."

Critics have always doubted the DTA's sincerity about political and social reform and have suggested that a confrontation with the National Party would be a true test of the DTA's intentions.

Up to now the DTA's caution has been attributed partly to fear of antagonising the conservative white civil servants seconded from South Africa who have the ability to hamper its plans.

Now the feeling in the DTA is that it cannot counter SWAPO's con-

siderable influence while it has the albatross of conservatism hanging from its neck.

"The DTA seems now to have braced itself for a strong reaction from conservative whites by attacking the National Party's sacred cows," said a black nationalist here.

"But there is no other option open to them. It is a make or break situation."

## SHIFT

By moving away from ethnicity and towards appointment on merit in the National Assembly's Council of Ministers, the DTA has shifted closer to the political centrists in Namibia.

The move is being made by introducing a system whereby the territory's second-tier ethnic authorities would each appoint two representatives to the Assembly.

This is seen as an attempt to draw figures like Mr Justus Garoeb, the black nationalist who won the ethnic election in Damaraland last November, into the central authority.

It would also enhance the status of the National Assembly and its council of ministers.

## CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HEAD VIEWS ECONOMY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 May 81 pp 14-15

[Text]

**ALL ANALYSTS** — whether they have a purely commercial, largely financial or a general economic background — will tell us that our economy is marked by a number of fundamental features:

There is dualism — we have a half or more of our population living under subsistence economy conditions in the north and in other homelands, while a fairly modern money economy has over the years developed in the rest of the country:

There is underdevelopment, related to the fact that the bulk of our population is undereducated and untrained for gainful occupation and that a large portion of our material resources is as yet unexploited, or awaiting exploration. Our physical infrastructure awaits further significant development, especially in the northern regions and finally, we are still far from generating our own investment capital. Consequently we are unable financially to self-sustain our growth and expansion.

There is open-endedness — meaning that the items we produce, especially those which make a heavy contribution to GDP has to be marketed outside our borders — about 80 to 100 percent. And of the items we consume (with the exception for example of meat) 80 to 100 percent

**WHAT IS** the position at present in SWA's economy — and what plans lie ahead to promote economic progress?

The Windhoek Advertiser approached Mr Harold Pupkewitz, newly-elected President of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of SWA for the answers to these two pertinent questions.

The following article is Mr Pupkewitz's view on these aspects.

has to be imported mainly from the RSA.

As a result, our economy is extremely vulnerable to the price fluctuations of the world commodity markets in respect of those items we export and we are also vulnerable to importing inflation in relation to the articles of services which we are compelled to import.

There is a lack of balance — which refers to the fact that our GDP is made up of one dominant contribution — mining. And this can vary from about 40 to 45 percent with the balance coming from agriculture (15 percent), commerce (some 10 percent), financial sources (some 7 percent), manufacturing (4 percent), construction (some 4 percent), utilities such as water and electricity (some 7 percent) and finally government services and education (some 9 percent).

Comparison to SA would immediately illustrate the fact that we are too dependent on mining (vulnerable to price and cost structures) and our agriculture too prone to

drought and too dependent on Swakara world prices to be in a stable position. This is especially so if one considers that we have to find employment yearly for at least 10 000 people coming into the labour market and having all other economic sectors so heavily dependent on the somewhat fortuitous developments in mining and agriculture, it is difficult to create jobs quickly enough.

For this reason it is essential for us to look at matters with a telescopic sense of perspective and with a realistic eye to the time dimension.

The world recession may start easing by the third quarter of this year. The drought may end by the first quarter of 1982 (even though its effect will be felt for several more years). But we do have as a strong positive factor, our close link with SA — a big plus to all private and public sectors of the economy.

So, now is the time to grit our teeth and hang on until better times are with us. We must move ahead with selec-

tive industrialisation on the "infant industry" principle in order to offer our population a wider range of employment which will be necessary and for which training must be provided.

Meanwhile, we are moving forward with sound private and public investment which may be taken as a realistic barometer of the future. Mining exploration is quickening; agriculture is being aided by the government to survive the drought; commerce, manufacturing and tertiary services are investing in more and better goods and facilities to render more sophisticated and specialised services to the economy.

Private and public sector expenditure on building and construction will generally be sustained at its present high level of activity for residential, commercial, industrial, social infrastructure and physical infrastructure purposes.

All in all, we can take an optimistically realistic standpoint. Confidence must be maintained at a high level.

The horizon looks attractive and it is heartening to note that attention is being focused on and far more resources are being applied for human factor development.

What do I intend doing via the Chamber to promote economic progress?

The Chamber's work is accomplished in a highly democratic, representative and disciplined style. I propose, subject to the Council's approval to streamline the Council's machinery, so as to improve the Chamber's capability to influence the course of events by making it possible to liaise even more effectively with the public sector in all socio-economic matters with the aim of improving the socio-economic climate progressively.

In turn, this will attract more investment for enhancing productivity and for improving the functioning of the free enterprise system to which at times mere lip service is paid.

In my opinion, via these three channels we can tackle all our socio-economic problems.

Greater investment will create a greater demand for workers of all kinds and will thus tend to create employment. It will increase production — thus dampening inflation. It will generate a greater GDP and achieve a bigger store of wealth and also increase the Treasury's income — in due course also having the effect of enhancing the Treasury's expenditure potential.

The extra money available for investment, when invested, will set in motion a higher level of economic activity, engineered and powered by both the private and public sectors. Thus the benign circle is closed and the economy can continue to bake steadily bigger cakes with bigger slices for all.

Productivity works in the same way — and is the second instrument of greater wealth generation. The circle is closed by ensuring that human resources are progressively developed through education and training.

There are three ways of achieving higher productivity. Among the foremost being equal remuneration and taxation systems and principles which will motivate workers at all levels of employment in all sectors of the economy to produce more at the same costs.

The third instrument is the free enterprise system — by far the most effective system for obtaining optimum results from a given quantum of resources.

The Chamber's aim must be to liaise as effectively as possible with the authorities at all levels and with regard to all sectors of the economy. The economy (not just commerce and industry) must be regarded as an entity in order to achieve the desired climate leading to increasing investment, productivity and an ever

more efficiently operating FES.

It will therefore, be my responsibility to mobilise the best brains and most dedicated people in the spheres of commerce, trade and industry and form them into the most effective arrangement of functional committees, which will deal thoroughly with the various subject matters.

Our proposals will have the merit that we shall ever remember the three factors which make for prosperity and happiness and the use of five acid tests to satisfy ourselves and convince the authorities that we are acting in the best interests of the economy as a whole and the best interests of the entire population.

The Chamber believes that the quality and success of policy planning hinges on the degree of understanding and co-operation between business and government. Each has separate tasks to do. Their interests, while often in accord also conflict at times. Each must remain free to criticise, complain or appeal to public opinion.

The framework within which economic policy is formulated must show due regard for the interplay between the public and private sectors.

It is our duty as a major private sector employer organisation to encourage an environment in which both the economy and business can prosper, to formulate our views, thus helping to create conditions in which each firm has the maximum opportunity to turn to its own ideas and resources to best account in its own national interest.

To succeed in this task we must be guided by the five acid tests — broad, enduring tests which are vital.

They are:

- The test of economic freedom;
- The test of equity;
- The test of consultation and acceptability;
- The test of co-ordination and
- The test of efficiency.

PRESS CAUTIONED AGAINST SELF-CENSORSHIP

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 4 May 81 p 2

[Text]

**JOURNALISTS** should take care not to become victims of self-censorship, which was the worst form of censorship, Mr Kelay Stuart, an authority on laws relating to the press, said at a press symposium in Windhoek on Friday.

He said this could happen if media representatives became entangled in the labyrinth of too many ill-defined laws and took the way of least resistance. In so doing they would fail to fulfil their duty to the public.

The symposium on "The Media in a Changing World" was organised by the Windhoek Press Club and held at the Safari Motel on Friday and Saturday. Other speakers were Professor Piet Cillie, professor of Journalism at the University of Stellenbosch and Mr Rene de Villiers, former Editor of the Star.

Mr Stuart spoke about laws affecting journalism and said statutory laws never added to freedom of the press, but invariably detracted from it. He quoted from existing legislation concerning the media and

said although he agreed that legislation was certainly necessary to protect the authorities, it should be composed in such a fashion that it left no room for misinterpretation. He said that certain existing laws were unintelligible even to lawyers. This was so because it was hastily prepared, and without the necessary consideration.

Mr Stuart reasoned that newspapers weren't looked upon by the public as the ultimate truth and therefore the stringent measures to restrict the press were not necessary.

Mr Rene de Villiers said the press should be fearless and act as the eyes and ears of the public. The primary function of the media was to keep the public informed as objectively as possible.

Newspapers didn't expect more than their fair share of freedom of speech, he said. But they did expect the same extent of freedom that was granted to the individual in a democratic society.

Mr de Villiers warned against a media serving as the lackey of the government and

said the Afrikaans press was loyal to the National Party, which meant that these publications had an obligation towards the NP.

Professor Cillie refuted this and said the NP and the Afrikaans press were both loyal to more or less the same cause.

He said the press should be a two-way communication channel between the leaders and the public and pointed out that it was imperative for the media not to fall in the hands of the State. All publications should also not be owned by one company, he said.

Professor Cillie argued that certain laws and a certain measure of secrecy was necessary in any country but agreed that in many cases this went too far.

It was the first priority of any government to ensure law and order, he said.

A free press should be in the position to criticise the authorities and private institutions, and it was the one force that could prevent absolute corruption by absolute power, he said.

# COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ANNOUNCES DROUGHT AID

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Apr 81 p 2

[Text]

**WINDHOEK:** The SWA Council of Ministers' yesterday announced a R55-million scheme to aid the Territory's drought-stricken farmers.

The Chairman of the Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, said the scheme aimed to save at least 50 percent of the Territory's cattle from death after the worst drought in decades.

He said the Council wanted to get as many cattle as possible to meat factories before their condition became too poor for slaughter.

It was hoped that about 110 000 cattle would reach meat factories within the next three months.

Mr Mudge said the scheme included subsidies to enable meat factories to work to full capacity, subsidies on transport of cattle to emergency grazing and on the hire of grazing.

Overgrazing could effectively be countered by reducing the herds of small stock by 50 percent, he said, and this could also put farmers in the position of saving half of their stocks.

Mr Mudge also announced that emergency measures would be taken for the slaughtering of approximately 10 000 head of cattle from the Kaokoveld at the factory in Oshana and negotiations would continue with the Kavango Representative Authority about the possibility for emergency grazing in the traditional area.

Mr Mudge also announced that a 200 km game fence would be built along the Botswana border to protect grazing and prevent the spread of diseases such as foot and mouth.

More than R8 million would be spent on measures of permanent benefit which include extending water pipelines and digging new boreholes.

R20 million of the money

approved for the scheme would go to the White second-tier authority which had requested this sum for its own aid programme.

Mr Mudge said although each of the 11 ethnic authorities was responsible for farming within its own population group, the Council of Ministers' believed a nationally coordinated plan was necessary.

Only the White authority had gone ahead with its own scheme. Mr Mudge said about two thirds of the cattle in the Territory belonged to White farmers.

He said there was evidence that the drought of 1981 might be worse than the catastrophic drought of 1933. Under the circumstances it would be impossible for farmers to maintain their present position and therefore the emergency measures, some of them quite drastic, had to be implemented. — Sapa WA

# COUNTRY'S HEALTH STRUCTURE IS IN CRISIS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 May 81 p 4

[Article by Anne Marie Du Preez]

[Text]

**THE NAMIBIAN health structure is in a state of total, perpetual and endemic crisis which affects the lives of everybody.**

This is the view of Dr Kenneth Abrahams, a wellknown local political analyst and Editor of the Namibian Review.

He presented his argument on Wednesday night at a gathering of the Namibian Educational Forum.

Dr Abrahams set out to assess the situation by asking five questions, namely:

- Why raise this matter now
- What is the state of health of Namibians today
- What is the position of existing health services
- What are the reasons for sickness and the inadequate health services
- How should the problems be solved

*Why raise this matter now.*

Dr Abrahams said on his return to Namibia from Sweden in 1978 that he took one look at the Katutura Hospital and realised that there were problems concerning the health situation.

In a country with no shortage of space, he was surprised

to see that the architects designed high-rise and not low-rise hospitals. Sunlight was an important ingredient in health care and this was shut out by these designs. In the out-patient division electric lighting had to be used 24 hours of the day, he said.

Another matter that surprised him was that there were no health statistics and the few that there were, were declared a "state secret". However, this did not surprise him, because in Rehoboth in 1963 it was not necessary to register births or deaths while in contrast the death of livestock had to be registered due to the presence of foot and mouth disease.

Because the political development in the Territory was in the doldrums, this was a good time to turn attention to other problems, such as health, he said.

*What is the state of health of Namibians today.*

To explain the state of health of Namibians today, Dr Abrahams quoted from various documents of the SA Institute of Race Relations between the years 1974 to 1979, the Odendaal Report, documents of the Windhoek

City Council, the Department of Information and the SA Labour Bulletin. In addition, all the data was checked against the statistics of a medical practice in Khomasdal. 300 patients are checked at this practice a week.

Information was also gathered from district nurses and clinics in Khomasdal and Katutura. Finally, he consulted Dr J A Oosthuizen, Secretary of the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Dr Abrahams pointed out that he specifically quoted these sources because Dr Ben Africa, Member of the Ministers' Council concerned with health, wanted to know where he got his statistics from when he mentioned the same figures during a radio broadcast recently.

Among Whites in Namibia tuberculosis was virtually nonexistent and in SA 0.181 of 1 000 whites suffered from it. At the same time 6 of 1 000 Blacks suffered from the disease.

Abrahams said figures were usually three times as high as the actual given statistic and it would be realistic to assume that 18 - 24 per 1 000 blacks

suffered from TB. Surveys in the Kavango and among the Bushmen suggested that approximately 25 percent of the people suffered from TB.

However, even if the figure for Blacks was accepted, it still meant that 30 times as many Blacks had TB than Whites. What was disturbing was that there has never been a campaign against TB in Namibia and the statistics were derived from people who voluntarily underwent chest X-rays.

As far as venereal disease was concerned the figure ranged from 10 percent of the population in the Kavango, to four percent in Swakopmund and five percent in Windhoek, among Blacks. Dr Abrahams referred to a remark by Dr Africa, that there was also a high incidence of VD in London, and said it was small comfort to a Namibian suffering from the disease to know that there were people in London suffering from the same disease.

Concerning infant mortality – that is the death of children before the age of one year – Dr Abrahams quoted from a document of the Windhoek City Council.

Among Whites 21.6 per 1 000 children died before the age of one year, while 145 of every 1 000 Coloured babies and 163 of every 1 000 Black babies died.

A factor which played a major role in infant mortality was the number of babies born to mothers out of wedlock, he said. The number of Blacks babies born out of wedlock was 76 percent, Coloureds 53 percent and Whites 3 percent.

Dr Abrahams then quoted from a survey by Gudrun Lachenman, a German social worker sent to Namibia by the German Development Institute to do a survey on the health services in the Territory which maintained that illegitimate births as such was not the problem. The mothers of these babies had to work to earn a living and often the babies were not adequately

cared for in the mother's absence, resulting in malnutrition in many cases. This locked these children into a pattern of poverty and poor hygiene.

Dr Abrahams referred to the crude death rate (a rough estimate compiled every six months) and said 7 out of every 1 000 whites died every six months, while 18 of every 1 000 Blacks and 24 of every 1 000 Coloureds died during the same period. The figure for Blacks was dropping, he said, due to the establishment of the Katutura Hospital.

Alcoholism, for which there were no official figures apart from statistics from social workers, affected 50 percent of the inhabitants in Katutura and 80 percent of these in Khomasdal.

According to a DTA document released before the election in 1978, the life expectancy of a Black person was 40 years – as opposed to 70 – 75 in Europe.

Namibia did not follow the classical pattern for developing countries, where measles, for instance, was a serious problem. Blacks and Coloureds in Namibia suffered a high incidence of high blood pressure, obesity, arthritis and appendicitis, as well as psychosomatic illnesses, which were disease of civilisation.

Certain pharmaceutical companies told him that huge quantities of tranquilisers were consumed by Namibians, specially the miners, Dr Abrahams said.

All the above facts pointed to the conclusion that the Namibian Society was a sick society he said.

#### *What is the position of existing health services.*

The significant question here was how the authorities have reacted to health conditions, Dr Abrahams said.

In Namibia there were 152 practicing doctors, a ratio of 1.8 doctor for 10 000 patients. In Israel and Sweden this

figure was 1 doctor for 70 patients and in Nigeria 1 for every 33 000 in the south and 1 for every 145 000 in the north. There were only 16 dentists in the whole of Namibia, he said.

The bed allocation in hospitals was 5 - 7 beds for every 1 000 Blacks and 9 - 10 beds for every 1 000 Whites.

Existing statistics proved beyond any doubt that the Blacks and Coloureds were less healthy than the Whites, or Abrahams said, but nevertheless the Whites had been granted more beds, as well as R233 per person annually for health as opposed to R4.50 per person for Bastards.

The other ethnic authorities had not yet submitted a Budget and therefore there was no figure as yet for the other groups.

Dr Abrahams accused the ethnic system in the Territory of being responsible for the inadequate health services because it created confusion. He knew of cases where people were refused treatment at the hospital in Khorixas because they weren't Damaras, he said. And at this stage the Hereros didn't have their own hospital which meant, looking at it from the point of view of ethnic policy, that a hospital would have to be built for them.

Referring to the Commission of Enquiry into Health requested by the Council of Ministers', Dr Abrahams said the Directorate of Health was established on October 1, 1979 to do exactly what the Commission of Enquiry was supposed to do now. However, they have made no recommendations, nor has a new Health Act been drawn up in the two years. They have only recycled a number of SA laws but done nothing at all about health services in Namibia.

#### *What are the reasons for sickness, and the inadequate health services.*

The shortage of doctors, nurses and clinics in rural areas were some of the factors responsible for the inadequacy in health services in the Territory, Dr Abrahams said and this was aggravated by the lack of community involvement and public preventative services such as inoculation programmes.

Poor planning and overcrowding in the townships were further reasons for widespread disease and allergies.

Plain stupidity was also a reason for the poor health services, as was proved by the planning and emphasis on ethnicity, whereby eleven different health systems would have to be established instead of a national health programme.

This was a disease-producing community, Dr Abrahams said, and it was a product of the socio-political situation.

#### *How should the problems be solved.*

Health problems could not be solved by forcing them into an ethnic framework, Dr Abrahams said. He quoted from a publication by the Institute for Race Relations on a survey concerning health services in SA which suggested that diseases of poverty could only be countered by becoming prevention oriented.

He would suggest the appointment of a medical "ombudsman" Dr Abrahams said. This should preferably be a person with legal background who would investigate complaints in health services and hopefully this would prevent people from dying as a result of medical negligence, such as was happening in Namibia daily.

- ROESSING URANIUM MINE'S PROFITS DOUBLE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 May 81 p 1

[Article by Gail Visagie]

[Text]

**RÖSSING Uranium Ltd, the world's largest uranium mine, made a R95,6 million profit last year.**

This is the first time that Rössing's profits have been made public in SWA.

According to the RTZ annual report, published in London, Rössing made a before tax profit last year of R95,6m compared to R47,8m for the previous year.

Rössing has been mining at full production for the past three years, turning out 5 000 tons of uranium oxide annually.

As yet, Rössing is not paying tax, because it is still able to write off a fair amount against capital and this is offset against tax.

The net profit attributable to shareholders of RTZ reached an all-time high in 1980 and the major contributor to this increase was Rössing.

Sir Anthony Tuke, RTZ Chairman, said in the report that this profit level was achieved through a marked improvement in efficiency in all operations, resulting in a substantial increase in the production of uranium oxide.

"There can be no doubt that the extensive and detailed training schemes at all levels has materially contributed to achieving this.

In an interview in Windhoek, Mr Craig Gibson, Managing Director of Rössing said that he was very proud of Rössing's achievements in 1980 and he paid tribute to the hard work and dedication of Rössing employees who had made this possible.

At the same time, he drew attention to Rössing's beneficial role in SWA.

Rössing, he said, was introducing and developing skills and enterprise and freeing the country's natural wealth. Not freeing it, he said, so that it could be taken away and stored elsewhere for someone else's benefit, but so that the country and its people might move further along the path to progress.

Referring to Rössing's employees, he said that the company's objective was to build up a work force that would develop the skills necessary to control the sophisticated Rössing operation — a work force which would contribute to the stable development of the economy in the future. Apart from its employees, Rössing served the interests of the country as a whole.

"During 1980", Mr Gibson said "we paid out a total of R40m in wages and salaries, while we spent a further R56m here on supplies and services. Thus, in effect, we fed R96m into the cash economy of SWA."

"There can be little doubt now the economy would look

without that money and the work it generates."

"Furthermore, we believe that by our special policies, by our establishment of a realistic minimum wage, by our non-racial practices, by our training programmes, our housing programmes and the creation of the Rössing Foundation to provide education and training for the wider population, we are contributing towards the stability and progress in the social development of the country."

In this way, Mr Gibson added, it was hoped to lead people to enjoy and appreciate the benefits of the free enterprise, non-totalitarian system to the extent that they would be prepared to give it their active support.

## FRENCH COMPANY DECIDES AGAINST URANIUM MINE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 May 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by David Pieters]

[Text]

THE FIRST indications of an expected new tendency in Socialist France's foreign policy towards overseas investment in SWA and suggestions of African influence on that country to curtail further investment in the Territory have emerged during the past fortnight with the decision by a French mining company not to proceed with its plans to open a second uranium mine in the Namib desert.

The French mining corporation Aquitaine's decision came during the French general election which brought the Socialist Party leader Francois Mitterrand to the Presidency.

According to information available to the Advertiser, Aquitaine's decision appears to have been announced after the first election round, immediately prior to the outcome of the final results at the French polls.

Speculation from certain quarters has also suggested that Nigeria has been putting pressure on France not to extend its growing investment portfolio in the Territory, using its oil supply connection

with that European country as a lever.

No confirmation could be obtained at the time of going to press on the extent of the Socialists' role in France or the Nigerian rulers in influencing Aquitaine's decision.

In the absence of concrete confirmation of the reasons behind the company's decision, various other possible reasons have been put forward by sources consulted by the Advertiser.

Political observers have intimated that the outcome of the first round of the French elections amounted to a reasonable level pegging between the contesting parties' candidates, and therefore was in itself insufficient ground for inferring that Aquitaine's decision was shaped by the possibility of a Socialist victory at the polls.

It is known however that with the strong backing of the French Communist Party, the Socialists would certainly be exposed to policy influence in the direction of disinvestment in SA as well as SWA pending an internationally recognised independence for the Territory.

A French company the size of Aquitaine can be assumed to be closely informed on public and party attitudes prevailing at present, and the possibility of new policy alter-

natives emerging after the elections would in themselves be enough to affect future decisions within a company engaged in a sensitive area such as uranium mining, even on a pre-emptive scale.

On the Nigerian issue, some observers argue that France is not heavily reliant on Nigerian oil as it is on Saharan supplies, although this would not affect the strength of external influence on French investment policy but simply indicate similar possibilities located in North Africa, also contributing to the Third World bloc's support of Swapo.

It was reported at the coast last week that a French mining company (believed to be Aquitaine) was to have started mining uranium in an area between Henties Bay and Arandis but decided to close down their operation and withdraw.

The Namib Times writes that "the staff for this mine were to have been housed in Swakopmund and the municipality had already started planning the provision for another 200 residential erven for this purpose."

Reasons of a technical and economic nature have also been put forward by mining observers both locally and in SA when approached by the Advertiser.

The present glut of uranium on the world market, and concordant lows in the commodity's price has been raised as a strong reason for Aquitaine's decision, although this would not counter the drive towards stockpiling known to be adopted by uranium processing countries.

The economic viability of a second uranium mine in the Namib desert is a long term project entailing up to an estimated 20 years in view of the lack of infrastructure, notably adequate water supplies.

It has also been mentioned that there are certain geological disadvantages to the Aquitaine deposit, in comparison to the Rössing deposit, making it more difficult to extract the uranium oxide from the mother rock.

Aquitaine has been operating through the name of Omitara Mines with offices in Swakopmund and Windhoek for the past decade, engaged in prospecting work in the Namib coastal area, together with a number of other international and SA concession holders.

Last year the Advertiser reported a promising uranium find by Aquitaine, which had led to the setting up of a pilot plant for extracting several tons for detailed laboratory analysis overseas.

## NAMIBIA

### BRIEFS

SWAPO'S APRIL ACTIONS--A SWAPO war communique issued in Luanda, Angola, said that the organization's fighters eliminated 180 soldiers of the South African Occupation Army and wounded about 200 during military actions carried out in April. According to the communique, during the same period the Namibian fighters captured 9 South African soldiers, destroyed 15 military vehicles and shot down 2 helicopters. The SWAPO communique noted that (PLAN), its armed wing, continued to consolidate its presence in various liberated zones, forcing the enemy forces to concentrate in (their) strategic points. Referring to the greatly increased presence of mercenaries of various nationalities serving with the South African Army in Namibia, the SWAPO communique added that the Western powers might veto sanctions against Pretoria but they would never veto the victorious struggle by the Namibian people for liberty and independence. [Text] [LD211638 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 21 May 81]

SWAPO, SOUTH AFRICAN SOLDIERS KILLED--Windhoek, 21 May (AFP)--Seven SWAPO members and three South African soldiers have been killed in the guerrilla war in northern Namibia in the past few days, according to military sources here today. The three South African soldiers were killed yesterday afternoon when an anti-personnel mine exploded, a military communique said. The commander-in-chief of South African forces in Namibia, General Charles Lloyd, earlier announced that seven SWAPO (South West African Peoples Organization) members were killed in various clashes with South African forces last week. SWAPO guerrillas are fighting mainly from bases in neighbouring southern Angola against the South African administration in Namibia. [Text] [AB211455 Paris AFP in English 1448 GMT 21 May 81]

CSU 4420/1038

# READER DEPLORES IGBO DISCRIMINATION AGAINST OSU

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 23 Apr 81 p 3

[Letter to the editor by Anayo Nweke: "'The Igbo Social Lepers'--a Rejoinder")

[Text] Vincent Ezenwa's article titled "The Igbo Social Lepers" published in the Daily Star of December 18, 1980 gave every rational reader food for thought. It was as much fascinating as lamentable. It was packed full with truth--bitter and blunt truth if I may put it that way. The Osu caste system was the theme of the story. It was a tale of sorrow and was engulfing a good number of people in Igbo society tagged 'outcasts.'

## Discrimination

Truly, the existence of the Osu caste system dates a long way back, I don't know when, but of all the aspects of Igbo tradition, the system has proved to be the greatest die-hard, surviving and even out-living the missionary crusade against man's inhumanity to man. This is rather unfortunate.

It could be understood when people discriminate on the basis of colour. One could also understand when discrimination is even based on religion, language, or culture. But upon what basis could discrimination exist among a people with the same colour, culture, language and even religion in this 20th century? I am ashamed; very much ashamed indeed. I am ashamed because I am an Igbo and the Igbos are not only breaching the constitutional rights of certain Nigerian citizens and going against the UN Charter but also destroying the fabric of natural freedom of the individual.

With the existence of the Osu caste system in their midst, how can any Igboman raise his voice against the legalised racial segregation in South Africa? How can he complain that the Berber Arabs are lording it over the Negroes in Mauritania or speak on any inhuman act perpetrated against man by his fellow man elsewhere?

Let the Igbos now think twice. This is 20th century. If there was a reason why our forefathers practised the system, there is no such reason today. Human beings all over the world come through the same method. All of us live in the womb for a time before being born. Nobody falls from heavens above or sprouts from the earth below. Therefore, there is no justification whatsoever (morally or legally) for anyone to claim to be a freeborn while the other person is designated outcast.

I roundly agree with Vin, Ezenwa that the so-called Osus are crying out for redress and social justice. The Igbos should search their conscience and have pity on these miserable lots who are suffering for no crime of theirs. I do not agree that the wrath of gods will descend on anybody who abolishes the Osu caste, rather, I should think that the gods visited us with 30 long months of civil war and ten years of official neglect for discriminating against our own kith and kin. And if we don't change now, we may yet be visited with a more terrible thing. Like Ezenwa remarked, together we all fought the civil war, but it was only foolhardiness, ingratitude, selfishness and moral bankruptcy that made us re-introduce the age-long discrimination against our brethren at the end of the war.

However, I don't subscribe to Ezenwa's assertion that the campaign against Osu caste in Igboland should be internationalised. I think the solution is in our hands. We can solve it today, even here and now. We can do the house-sweeping and cleaning if only we want to.

And as a prelude, the federal government should sack any Igboman in any organisation or committee (be it international or intranational) formed to fight against apartheid in South Africa or any other part of the world. This is because no Igboman today is qualified for such a job in that he has a much larger beam in his eyes than the little speck he is charged to remove from other people's face.

The next step should be taken by the church. All the catechists and Reverends of those christian denominations which allow marriage for priests must start being qualified for priesthood by taking their wives from the Osu caste. Also, nobody should be disqualified as a priest or bishop simply because he is an Osu.

#### Equality

Then, there should be a little change in Igbo tradition to accommodate all and sundry. Nobody must be barred from taking a title for the reason that such a person belongs to Osu caste. Furthermore, every chief must have one wife from the caste, otherwise, he will not be recognised ruler.

Finally, the State House of Assembly should enact a law making it impossible for people to discriminate against one another. People should marry whoever they fancy no matter where the fellow comes from without being dehumanised. They should interact freely whether in private or in public. And the use of the word 'Osu' must be abolished. All of us could jointly and harmoniously work for the growth and well-being of this part of the country.

Let us remember that we are one people created by the same God, not as 'The Free' and 'The Chained' but as equal and as free.

## EFFORTS MADE TO ENCOURAGE FOREIGN INVESTMENT

London WEST AFRICA in English 4 May 81 p 960

(Text)

NIGERIA is taking active steps to seek investment from Britain. Last week two ministers — Malam Adamu Ciroma, Minister of Industry, and Mr. Ademola Thomas, Minister of State and the Ministry of Finance — were at the head of two teams of senior civil servants in separate approaches to British businessmen and industrialists in London, Birmingham and Chester.

Overseas investors in Nigeria received some severe discouragements in the last months of military rule, when it suddenly became apparent to the men in power that oil did not provide a blank cheque. A dip in the demand for oil and some miscalculation in pricing policy, together with the inflation that was galloping in from overseas, convinced the soldiers that great budgetary care and restraint was needed (this was a lesson that they should have learnt without compulsion). The stern restrictions then suddenly imposed and mostly still there in some form, though the visiting ministers did their best to convince British businessmen that they were now being eased and were in any case pragmatically applied, with due exceptions being permitted.

President Shagari, during his State Visit to Britain in March (a visit that did much for investment in Nigeria by stimulating interest and a feeling of friendship) made things clear in his address to the business community at a Grosvenor House Hotel lunch. He said: "As a government we have endeavoured to create a favourable climate for foreign investment. For example, we have promulgated our industrial policies and strategies, setting out clearly our objectives and priorities as well as the outline of incentives. . . We have expanded the scope for foreign equity participation and taken a decision to allow foreign-owned holding companies to

re-invest their incomes and earnings in Nigeria. . . We have abolished the much-criticised deposit against letters of credit. We have also raised the limit of dividend payments. The conditions under which foreign companies can operate in Nigeria have been greatly improved with the increase in fees and home remittance allowances. All these are intended to create an atmosphere conducive to investment in Nigeria from abroad. . . Nigeria has an open door policy. Genuine investors are always welcomed in Nigeria. What we ask from Britain, or indeed from any country, is not aid. What we seek is friendship based on a genuine desire for partnership in order to take advantage of the enormous opportunities that exist in a rapidly expanding economy."

The Ministers have been preaching a similar lesson. There is no doubt that British businessmen have a long way to catch up. They have shown themselves easily daunted. British cars are rarities on the crowded streets of Lagos, for instance, and British construction firms are almost totally absent from the frenetically busy Abuja scene (see page 972). Even with the goodwill spelt out by President Shagari and demonstrated by the presence of his two Ministers and their high-powered teams, there is no denying that trade with Nigeria is not altogether easy. The civil service was wounded by the military and is still timid about taking difficult decisions. Delays can be expected. Patience and good humour are necessary. The hardships of Lagos are often exaggerated, but they do exist.

However, large rewards are there for the enterprising. The visits by the Nigerian Ministers demonstrates Nigerian goodwill. A reciprocal increase in British interest can only be to the mutual benefit of both countries.

# KADUNA VIOLENCE SAID MISTAKE IN VIGILANTE IDENTITY

Eight Killed

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 27 Apr 81 p 1

[Article by Mohammed Bomo]

[Text]

**EIGHT persons were killed yesterday in a wave of violence at the Nasarawa village on the outskirts of Kaduna metropolis.**

A police source told the New Nigerian that the violence broke out in the early hours of yesterday after a member of an illegal vigilante group in the village was lynched.

The vigilante group member was on a "patrol" when a number of unknown people confronted him with an accusation that he was "inspecting" the area in order to steal. A fight ensued and he was killed.

The vigilante group in the village was formed to protect the lives and property of the people of the area from night marauders. But it did not register with the police in Kaduna.

The source said when the illegal vigilante group learnt of the circumstances of the death of its member, it went on a rampage, breaking into a number of houses and killing its occupants.

In one of the houses where three youngmen were killed, I saw blood stains in a room through a window which the attackers unsuccessfully tried to remove.

They, however, gained forceful entry through the door. One man was said to have escaped being killed by forcing himself into the ceiling of a room until help arrived.

The police at Kankari confirmed that ten people have been arrested in connection with the incident and that investigations had already started.

Hospital sources yesterday told the New Nigerian that only two dead bodies had been taken to the A.B.U. Hospital and a number of people treated and discharged.

However, at the village yesterday afternoon, I saw four more bodies being bundled into a Peugeot 404 pick-up van and a

Land Rover by the police and sympathisers. Most of the people interviewed at the village could not say what actually happened.

Many of the residents of the area have moved out, and a resident the New Nigerian spoke to said he could no longer stay in the area "because this kind of violence will occur again since the families of those killed may retaliate."

One man I spoke to said his three brothers were killed but that he had no clear idea why the violence broke out. He said with emotion that only about a month ago that the father of one of the three killed had brought him a wife from home.

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 29 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Profoundly Tragic"]

[Text]

**A MISTAKEN identity.** That was what led to the death of a member of an unregistered vigilante group in Nasarawa, outskirts of Kaduna. The death itself sparked off a rampage that further led to the death of eight others on Sunday and the injury of yet several others. All together it was a profoundly tragic episode.

The Nasarawa illegal vigilante is the one that has been found out. There may be many more unregistered ones in other parts of the town or in the country. Unless they and the communities among which they operate are tutored in the essentials of keeping vigil such incidents could be repeated with perhaps even greater consequences, especially if such killings get mixed up with tribal, religious or political identities.

The existence of the vigilante groups — legal and illegal — is the epitome of the loss of the society's confidence in the law enforcement agencies to give basic protection to life and property. What with the daily harassment of law abiding citizens by burglars, thieves, etc. More importantly, however, that an illegal organised force should exist and operate freely further confirms the extinction of our traditional system of

crime detection. Of course since the disengagement of the traditional institutions from the maintenance of law and order, we have witnessed a deterioration of the security situation at community, and sometimes city level; often with grievous consequences.

The Nigeria Police Force is in many ways a very poor substitute. Firstly it is too small and effective only when its units engage unorganised, defenceless rioters. Secondly most of them are strangers in their own respective areas of operation. These shortcomings put against the increasing sophistication of society, puts them at a serious disadvantage. How then can the communities they purportedly serve feel secure?

Until it dawns on the nation to revert to the local police system of yesteryears albeit in modified form the vigilante groups will have to be tolerated. They must not only be registered but tutored in the essentials of their roles. Once members are known to the communities in which they operate and they in turn know the communities thoroughly such incidents as the Nasarawa village one could be avoided. An essential feature of the group is that it should be small as well as its area of operation.

# STATISTICS, EDUCATION AUTHORITIES TO MEASURE ILLITERACY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 28 Apr 81 p 32

[Article by Leke Salau]

[Text]

A NATION wide survey on literacy is to be carried out by the Federal Ministry of Education in August this year, in conjunction with the Federal Office of Statistics.

The exercise will endeavour to find out among other things, how many illiterates and semi-illiterates are there in the country, where they live, their primary interests and needs.

A minister of state in the Ministry of Education, Chief C. A. Bamgboye, said the survey became necessary in order to have reliable factual knowledge on the situation "as it is today."

Delivering a keynote address at the National Conference for Heads of Adult Education Departments in Ministries of Education and universities in Nigeria in Kaduna yesterday, the minister hoped that all state governments would co-operate with the Federal Government in this exercise.

To this end, Chief Bamgboye said the Federal Office of Statistics had designed a questionnaire for the exercise and was also working on the enumerators' guide for the survey.

The Federal Ministry of Education, he said, would organise a workshop in July this year for senior state personnel who would be in charge of the survey in their states.

Chief Bamgboye disclosed that the Federal Ministry of Education was taking urgent and positive steps to assist states to overcome shortage of manpower in their adult education programmes.

To tackle this problem, he said, a number of courses would be run for senior and middle level state adult education officers, in some universities with effect from October, this year.

The Federal Ministry of Education is also planning a national workshop on programme and materials development in August this year with participants drawn from states' literacy task forces, the minister said.

Bearing in mind the acute communication problems in many states, the Federal Ministry of Education, Chief Bamgboye said, was taking steps to supply each state task force with at least two vehicles and some basic office equipment.

He urged the participants to identify priorities, plan strategies and design organisational communication networks to handle distribution of materials and feedback as well as plan a personnel training programme.

Earlier in his address, the Governor of Kaduna State, Alhaji Abdulkadir Balarabe Musa said no society could claim self-sustained development unless, and until all its people could read, write and calculate.

# TANKER STRIKE SAID CAUSE OF FUEL CRISIS IN ENUGU

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 29 Apr 81 p 13

[Text]

FUEL scarcity in Anambra State has now reached a crisis point as the industrial action by tanker drivers in the state enters its sixth day on Monday.

A correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) in Enugu says that government departments and institutions that own private fuel dumps have now used up all their stocks.

Officials of the state government had to cancel some of their engagements at the weekend while the Governor, Chief Jim Nwobodo, personally went round the petrol stations in the state capital to assess the situation.

Many commercial vehicle drivers in the state have changed from transporting passengers to trafficking in fuel from the neighbouring states of Imo, Bendel, Benue and Cross River.

One motorist in Enugu claimed on Sunday that he bought 18 litres of petrol for 30 Naira from one of the drivers.

The correspondent added that the few taxi cabs still plying the streets of Enugu now charge up to one Naira or more instead of the usual 30k per drop.

Trouble began on Tuesday last week when three tanker drivers were charged to court for alleged traffic offences.

The Tanker Drivers Association reacted by calling its members out on strike against alleged "police molestation of its members."

The association had stated that its members would not return to work until the police authorities in the state gave an undertaking that the alleged "molestation" would stop and the cases withdrawn from court.

All efforts to get the police authorities to comment on the issue failed as the state's Police Commissioner, Mr. Buso Eytene, was said to be away from the state capital. (NAN)

CSO: 4420

## NIGERIA

### GOVERNMENT BLAMED FOR KEROSENE SHORTAGE

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 27 Apr 81 p 2

[Commentary by Ben Obiatuegwu]

[Text] The kerosine produced by the Kaduna refinery cannot sell. This is because the price is too exorbitant for the competitive market. According to the general manager, Mr M.S. Bello, the refinery cannot sell at the normal market prices which is between N2.60 and N2.90 for an 18-litre tin, because of high production costs. At the moment a tin of Kaduna kerosine sells for N3.40 which is about 76 percent above the normal retail price.

This unfortunate situation should not surprise anybody, and could not have been different.

The general manager has disclosed that there are over 50,000 tins of kerosine for which there is no demand. The point is that no industry that is loaded with crushing overhead costs can withstand demand vagaries and the iron rod of price mechanism in a free economy.

Kaduna refinery is groaning under the weight of overhead costs. This is not the fault of the management but the problems are inherent in the blunder of the refinery's location. In a country where truth is punishable and falsehood and flattery are taken for loyalty and rewarded, it is often a risk to say the truth.

This was why the bogus and crazy decision to site a petroleum refinery at Kaduna was applauded by the power-vultures interested only in caressing and picking fleas off the hounds of power, for private advantages. That is why we mortgage our conscience for offices and patronages, instead of telling the hard truth.

The hard truth in this case, is that there was no sane economic basis for building the refinery in Kaduna, a place thousands of kilometres away from the source of crude oil, which is the raw material. The location of the refinery contradicts all known laws of profitable investment. The heavy cost of transporting crude oil from the coast to Kaduna, the millions of naira spent to lay the trans-Nigerian pipe from the oil-wells through to Kaduna cannot be justified on any fair grounds.

The present headache of the multi-million Kaduna refinery is a lesson in the folly of politicising the location of industries. The leadership of this country has to rid itself of unhealthy sectional and group considerations and look at the nation as a heterogeneous whole. This will enable our economic plans and projects to be based on regional comparative advantages and other cogent economic factors.

Kaduna is a gigantic example of the right project in the wrong place, and it is only natural that production cost should be high. The argument that it is intended 'to cut down reliance on wood for fuel and thus prevent desert encroachment in the North' is a hoax in a country that is under-utilizing her coal potentials.

We have a network of railways and roads that facilitate haulage and transportation to all parts of the federation and lack of kerosine has never been one of the problems of the Northern part of the country. The bite of the Kaduna refinery is only beginning, and we may soon begin to discuss subventing the cost of production. That is Nigeria!

The federal government should henceforth allow its siting of industries to be controlled by economic considerations. The scramble on sectional lines should stop if we expect investments to be gainful and self-supporting.

CSO: 4420

# KADUNA TO IMPORT CRUDE OIL SOON

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 22 Apr 81 pp 1, 5

[Article by Omafume Amurun]

[Text]

NIGERIAN National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) expects to deliver imported crude oil to Kaduna Refinery by July, this year, the corporation said in Lagos yesterday.

A statement by the corporation announced that the Federal Executive Council had approved the award of contract for construction of on-shore and off-shore facilities necessary for receiving imported crude oil at Escravos in Bendel State.

The contract is awarded to ETPM of France.

Last month, the New Nigerian reported that the 150 million Naira lubrication section of the integrated Kaduna Refinery had been idle since April last year.

Consequently, the refinery was spending about 200,000 Naira every month to prevent corrosion of this section.

At the moment, because of the absence of imported crude oil, the refinery processes domestic crude oil at the rate of about 48,000 barrels per stream day.

The refinery was designed to process 100,000 barrels per stream day.

The section, which constituted half of the refinery, was to use heavy imported crude, designed to produce waxes, bitument, sulphur, lubricant bases and asphalts.

NNPC sources told the New Nigerian that the Presidential Special Adviser on Petroleum and Energy, Alhaji Yahaya Dikko, would leave Lagos on Friday to conclude negotiations with Vene-

zuela for the importation of the heavy crude from that country.

NNPC sources blamed the last military regime for the present under-utilisation of Kaduna Refinery, saying the military did not make provision for how imported crude oil was to be delivered to the refinery.

In its statement in Lagos yesterday, however, the NNPC attributed the delay in awarding the contract to the decision of the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA) to dredge the line already surveyed by NNPC for the project.

The Kaduna Refinery, the statement stated, was expected to process imported crude oil from July this year.

This requires Venezuelan oil tankers to berth at Bonny and off-load the oil into a floating storage tanker. Small barges would then be used to transport the crude oil to the Warri Refinery jetty from where facilities already existing would pump the oil to the Kaduna Refinery, the NNPC explained.

BRIEFS

**MORE BORDER POSTS**--The Minister of State in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Mrs Janet Akinrinade, has disclosed that 12 more border posts will be established in different parts of the country to check the influx of aliens into Nigeria. She told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN), in Lagos yesterday that a good number of the posts would be established in the northern parts from where many aliens sneak into the country. Mrs Akinrinade said that immigration officials have been directed to intensify their scrutiny of immigration documents of aliens. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Apr 81 p 1]

**CRUDE OIL INCOME**--Nigeria now makes about N11.9 billion monthly or about N39.7 million daily in gross revenue from her crude oil exports. This indication was given in a crude oil production figures just released in Lagos by the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC). The figures, which are for last January, show that the total crude oil production in the country for the month amounted to 64,875,618 barrels while export was 57,602,380. The three refineries in the country were supplied with a total of 4,913,789 barrels of crude oil for the domestic market while a total of 2,143,954 barrels were supplied to offshore refineries. [Text] (Enugu DAILY STAR in English 17 Apr 81 p 1)

CSO: 4420

## SOMALIA

### BRITIS

**MAKING APPOINTMENTS--**The secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party and president of the Somali Democratic Republic, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, recently issued a notice announcing new appointments. The names and posts of the new appointees are as follows: Muhammad Mahaud Nur: chairman of the Somali Development Bank; Yasar Yunus: director general of the Somali Development Bank; Bashir Issa Ali: chairman of the Somali Commercial and Savings Bank; Ali Hasan Ali Farah: director general of the Foreign Exchange Department of the Somali Commercial and Savings Bank; Muhammad Husayn (Amin): director general of the Internal Transactions Department of the Somali Commercial and Savings Bank; Umar Ahmad Umar: representative of the Banana Marketing Agency in Italy; Ahmad Jilloow: deputy director of the Commercial, Agricultural and Industrial Chamber. The notice authorizes all the above-mentioned appointees to take up their appointments effective immediately. [Text] [LD160546 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0430 GMT 15 May 81]

REF: 4407/40

## PRIME MINISTER, PARTY SECRETARY ADDRESS JIWATA MEETING

Our ex-Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 May 81 p 1

(1981)

THE Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Mwaia, yesterday urged all Tanzanians, in both agricultural and industrial sectors, to step up their efforts in building the country's economy.

Short of this, he explained the whole development programme set by the Party and the Government over the last 20 years of independence would crumble down.

Ndugu Mwaia was officially opening the annual General Council meeting of the Tanzania Workers' Organisation (JIWATA) in Morogoro yesterday.

Ndugu Mwaia said Tanzania was now beginning another 20-year development plan which takes off in July this year.

This phase is intended to reinforce various economic activities based on the last 20 year development strategy.

During the next 20 years, Ndugu Mwaia said short-term development plans should be set in order to effectively tackle the current unfavourable state of the economy.

The Prime Minister called upon the JIWATA Council meeting to fully discuss the present economic situation facing the country and come out with corrective measures.

Ndugu Mwaia pointed out

that solutions to the country's economic problems must come from the people themselves.

He also directed the Council to fully discuss Mwalimu's speech delivered on May Day in Tabora and recommend ways of raising productivity.

He said that at present the government spent 60 per cent of the country's foreign exchange on the importation of oil and more was spent on the importation of food from overseas.

Ndugu Mwaia said that there was a possibility of some major food exporters to use the food as their political weapon.

• The Party Central Committee sessions which had been going on in Dar es Salaam for sometime have discovered frightening machinations employed by highly placed Party and Government leaders to sabotage the country's economy.

This was disclosed by the Party Chief Executive Secretary, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago, when addressing the General Council of the Tanzania Workers' Organisation (JIWATA) in Morogoro yesterday.

Ndugu Mwakawago told delegates that leaders who indulged in corrupt activities tarnished the Party's good reputation.

# UWT GENERAL COUNCIL ASKS PARTY TO RECONSIDER APPROVED STRUCTURE

Inter Press Bureau DAILY NEWS in English 11 May 81 p 1

[Article by Halima Shariff]

[Text]

## Bagamoyo

THE General Council of the Tanzania Women Organisation (UWT) has appealed to the Party to reconsider the organisational structure and staff regulations approved by the Council last year in order to strengthen the organisation.

In the third UWT General Council meeting, which ended here over the weekend, the members noted that there had been poor performance within the organisation because it has been operating without a clear organisational structure.

According to the approved structure the UWT Secretary General will be assisted by five committees, under five departments, charged with various duties on women affairs.

The committees to assist the Secretary General are

besides the two Deputy Secretaries-General.

The five departments of the organisation will deal with defence and security, foreign affairs, information and publicity, research, regional affairs, economic affairs and planning, auditing, finance, and the promotion of the rights of women affairs and children.

The General Council meeting also called upon the government to review the 1971 Marriage Act. The participants noted that there were some sections in the Act which needed updating to ensure equality between men and women in marriage issues.

The meeting, under the chairmanship of Ndugu Sofia Kowawa, the UWT National Chairman, has pledged to mobilise women in a bid to increase the number of UWT members.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION CREDIT APPROVED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 May 81 p 1

[Text] The International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank's affiliate for concessional lending, has approved a credit of SDR 40.9 million (400m/-) to Tanzania foreign export rehabilitation programme.

The programme is expected to increase the volume of traditional agricultural exports and the growth rate of manufactured and processed exports, and to provide support for the production of major food crops, according to a press release issued yesterday by the UN Information Centre in Dar es Salaam.

Tanzania's traditional export commodities--cotton, coffee, cloves, sisal, cashews, tea, and tobacco--have been adversely affected in recent years by various factors including poor weather, insufficient foreign exchange to finance basic import requirements, difficulties in agricultural research and extension, and low producer prices.

The export rehabilitation programme includes among its objectives an improvement in producer returns to farmers. Such price incentives will make it more worthwhile for farmers to maintain their current plantings of export crops and to increase their yields.

In addition, efforts will be made to grant priority to imports intended for use in the agricultural sector, and to increase the efficiency of Tanzania's parastatal public organizations in the agricultural sector. The programme will also include measures to promote non-traditional exports of both manufactured goods and minor crops which are not yet significant export earners.

CSO: 4420

NBC DIRECTOR SAYS BANK HAD 'GRIM PERFORMANCE' THIS FISCAL YEAR

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 May 81 p 1

[Text] National Bank of Commerce (NBC) Managing Director Obedi Katikaza, has urged the Bank's managers to devise an effective system to check the spate of theft in the Bank's business transactions.

Opening the 13th NBC managers seminar at the Institute of Finance Management (IFM) in Dar es Salaam yesterday, Ndugu Katikaza said acts of theft and fraud by Bank employees were tarnishing the image of the institution whose success hinged on the confidence of the public.

"It is imperative for this meeting to look into this matter and work out ways of curbing acts of theft within the bank's operations," the Managing Director emphasised.

He called for honesty, efficiency and discipline in all the institution's operations and services and underscored the Bank's immense role in the country's economic development.

Reviewing the Bank's performance over the first six months of the 1980/81 fiscal year, Ndugu Katikaza said it left much to be desired. He said the Bank would only attain its 1980/81 projections if every Bank employee put more effort and responsibility in his job.

He said during the first six months of the 1980/81 fiscal year, the Bank had projected to earn 472.2 million/-.

"The reality is that up to last December, the Bank had earned only 424.1m/- and our expenditure had reached 209.8m/- against our earlier projections of spending only 204.1m/-," Ndugu Katikaza explained.

He said the available data portrayed a grim performance by the Bank this financial year and called upon the managers to discuss in detail ways of minimising expenditure and improving performance.

About 200 managers are attending the meeting expected to last three days. The seminar will be followed later this week by the NBC's two-day annual meeting which is expected to be opened by the Deputy Minister for Finance, Ndugu Venance Ngula.

CSO: 4420

CHEMICAL PLANT CONSTRUCTION TO START IN JULY IN MOSHI

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 May 81 p 1

[Article by Charles Kizigha]

[Text] Integrated multipurpose insecticides and pesticides manufacturing and formulating project worth 118m/- is due to be constructed in Moshi, Kilimanjaro Region, beginning next July.

The project, to be undertaken by the National Chemical Industries (NCI), is scheduled to be commissioned towards the end of 1983. Construction work is to last 30 months.

The NCI General Manager, Ndugu Michael Paresoi, told the Daily News yesterday that the project was geared at making Tanzania self-sufficient in insecticides and agro-chemicals.

Ndugu Paresoi said the project to be erected five kilometres outside Moshi town off the Tanganyika Planting Company (TPC) road would produce a total of 9,500 tons of various insecticides and pesticides.

He said the products would include cuprous oxide wettable 50 percent W.D.P., wettable powder of insecticides, granular formations of insecticides and herbicides dilutions, most of which are currently imported into the country.

He said, however, NCI would import concentrates of herbicides dilutions for formulations and thereafter pack them.

The project would be built in phases, with some of the plants starting production before the 30-month deadline for overall operation.

Ndugu Paresoi said that the plant for herbicides dilutions would be the first to start production and the plant for cuprous oxide would be the last to go into operation.

According to the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) experts, who carried out the project's feasibility studies, there was a 15 percent annual growth in insecticides and pesticides importation into the country.

Imports for cuprous oxide rose from 2,623 tons in 1970 to 7,413 tons in 1977. Of the 2,623 tons, 1,935 tons were of insecticides and 688 tons fungicides. Out of the 7,413 tons, 5,466 were for insecticides and 1,715 tons fungicides.

Ndugu Paresoi explained that potential buyers from the NCI plants would include the Coffee Authority of Tanzania, the Tanzania Cotton Authority and the Tobacco Authority (TAT). Agro-chemical for maize, wheat as well as other cash and food crops would also be produced, he added.

He said that Tanzania would almost cease to import insecticides and agro-chemicals. Only those which were highly specialised would come from outside, he pointed out.

Participants in the project also include CAT and the Agricultural Industrial Supplies Company (AISCO) with NCL holding 60 percent of the shares.

The Tanzania Investment Bank (TIB) has granted a loan of 48.3m/- while the Tanzania Development Finance Limited (TDFL) has invested eight million shillings.

CSU: 4420

GOVERNMENT, WORLD BANK TO START SMALL INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 May 81 p 1

[Article by Harrison Mwakyembe]

[Text] The Government, in collaboration with the World Bank, would soon launch a small scale industries development project to boost rural projects and small scale industrial ventures.

The National Bank of Commerce (NBC) has been appointed by the Government as the main financial intermediary for the project which has been identified and appraised by the World Bank at the Government request, the NBC Director for Domestic Banking Operations, Ndugu Frank Kibonde said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Speaking at the two-day 13th NBC Managers Annual Conference at the Institute of Finance Management, Ndugu Kibonde said the project was intended to ease problems currently facing rural projects and small scale industries.

He said the present set up was quite confusing to small industrial entrepreneurs because of "too many credit agencies to deal with."

Ndugu Kibonde, who was speaking on the 'Financing of Small Scale and Other Rural Projects,' said the project, which will greatly involve the NBC, had four main components--financial intermediation system, promotion and technical assistance component, credit guarantee scheme and project co-ordination unit.

He said all financial requirements of small scale industries and other rural projects will be provided by one financial institution as opposed to the present system whereby the NBC provided working capital only.

He said, on the other hand, the Tanzania Investment Bank (TIB), the Tanzania Housing Bank (THB), the Tanzania Rural Development Bank (TRDB) and the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO), provided medium and long-term capital.

The director explained that in order to effect a "one financial-intermediation system," the World Bank had extended a line of credit of the NBC through the Tanzania Government.

The World Bank will also provide the Government about 8 million/- as technical assistance for the project "so as to strengthen the technical capability of SICO, NBC and other financial institutions involved in the project." He added that through that technical assistance, the NBC had already started training its staff abroad.

On credit guarantee scheme of the project, Ndugu Kibonde said it will be established by the Bank of Tanzania to cover the lending bank's credit risks involved in the financing of small scale industries and other rural projects. It was understood that details of the credit guarantee scheme are being worked out by the Central Bank.

He explained that there would also be a project coordinator for the NBC and other institutions involved in the implementation of the project. In order to play the new role properly, NBC has already established a "Small Scale Industries Department" at its head office in Dar es Salaam.

NBC was also considering to post at each of its zonal offices one project officer to handle small scale industries loan applications.

The new lending policy will come into force during the next financial year, Ndugu Kibonde announced.

Under the new structure, the Bank's investment policy will change and the NBC will among other things, provide financial assistance in the form of loans and overdrafts to small industrial projects falling within the national priorities and approved by relevant authorities.

The bank will also finance small scale projects that "are technically feasible, economically and financially viable," Ndugu Kibonde said. He added that the projects to be financed under the new policy would be those whose total fixed assets value does not exceed 2 million/-.

He said further changes would be reflected in the Bank's financial policy, operational policy and in routing of loans applications.

Ndugu Kibonde was optimistic that the new lending programme would boost rural development in Tanzania as banks would become more increasingly attracted into lending to small scale industries and other rural projects.

The NBC annual meeting, attended by over 200 managers, ended yesterday after reviewing the Bank's performance and operations since its establishment 13 years ago.

The annual meeting was preceded by a three-day NBC managers seminar which among other things proposed that the Government give the external trade sector top priority to enable the country secure more foreign markets for generating badly needed foreign exchange in the country.

## APPLICATION FOR CID ASSISTANCE

DAR ES SALAAM DAILY NEWS In English 8 May 81 p 3

[Article by Charles Kizigha]

[Cont.]

TANZANIA has submitted proposals to the Centre for Industrial Development (CID) in Brussels seeking assistance in establishing, expanding and rehabilitating industrial enterprises in the country, it was learnt in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

The Principal Secretary to the Ministry of Industries, Dr. F. Mujuni, said this after holding discussions with a delegation from the CID headquarters currently touring Africa, Caribbean and Pacific States (ACP).

He said that the ministry of industries submitted more than ten proposed and operating projects to be considered for assistance by the CID which is jointly owned by European Economic Community (EEC) and ACP countries.

Dr. Mujuni said the National Development Corporation (NDC) submitted the National Bicycle Company, Machine Tools, Motor Mart and Crown Coke for rehabilitation assistance.

He said that NDC also seeks assistance from the CID for diesel engine and zonal workshops which are at pre-implementation stage.

The National Agricultural Food Corporation (NAFCO) seeks assistance for improvement of chicken processing plant while Tanzania Leather Associate Industries (TLAI) seeks consideration for leather sports goods industry.

The Tanzania Investbank Bank (TIB) submitted proposals for the non operational Kilwa saw mills ~~and the Nyanza fishing~~ and processing plant. The Tanganyika Development Finance Limited (TDFL) channelled its proposals for the oil recirculating plant, he said.

Dr. Mujuni said that the Small Industries Development Organization SIDO mentioned of textile and building materials industries whose details would be submitted to the CID headquarters in the near future.

## ONE WEEK FOREIGN RELATIONS SEMINAR OPENS IN ARUSHA

## Party Secretary's Opening Speech

Day on Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 May 81 p 1

[Article by Mazeynzile Nkurilo]

[Text]

TANZANIA has reaffirmed her commitment to promote meaningful cooperation between developing countries by exploiting fully our vast potential for regional and sub-regional economic integration.

Opening a one-week seminar on Two Decades of Tanzania's Conduct of foreign relations here yesterday, the Party Chief Executive Secretary, Ndugu Daudi Mwakawago, said the strategy would give way to greater collective and individual self-reliance. It would also improve the negotiating leverage of the poor over that of the developed countries.

The speech was read on his behalf by Ndugu Herman Mkwizu, who is the Principal Assistant Secretary in the Department for Foreign Relations, CCM Headquarters.

Ndugu Mwakawago stressed that over the next 20 years Tanzania must make

ever greater efforts, both bilateral and multilateral, in maximising co-operation with specific developing countries. He said "We must optimise the mutual benefits anticipated from the joint commission of co-operation that operate or will set up with developing countries".

The Chief Executive Secretary also pointed out the need to give greater attention to pan-African economic co-operation and to sub-regional economic integration. He also commended the important beginning made in this direction by the Southern African Development Co-ordination Committee (SADCC).

In East Africa he said, we must explore jointly with our neighbours new forms of co-operation, using our past experiences, both positive and negative, useful lessons and dynamic factors for new adjustments in the interest of the people.

On the North-South dialogue, Ndugu Mwakawago said the South which loses in every economic transaction made with the North is totally convinced of the justice of demanding for a change in the existing unfair international economic structure.

He emphasised that it was time the East and West understood that the South belonged as exclusively to the South as East to the east, and west to the west.

He said all these groupings stood in need of each other in their own separate but ultimately mutually beneficial ways.

Touching on economic problems gripping the country, Ndugu Mwakawago said CCM was determined to overcome those problems, and that the major bottlenecks to our economic liberation must be removed in order to facilitate the building of a sound and self-sustaining national economy.

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 May 81 p 1

[Article by Mazeynzile Nkurlul]

[Text]

THE Government has been urged to carefully scrutinise all forms of external aid extended to Tanzania to avoid creating conditions which could deviate the country from its cherished policy of Socialism and Self-Reliance.

This was the general view of participants to the on-going one-week seminar on "Two Decades on Tanzania in International Relations," when discussing a paper on "foreign aid, Socialism and self-reliance in Tanzania" presented here yesterday by the Principal of the CCM Ideological College at Kivukoni, Dr. Bismarck Mwansasu.

A Lecturer with the University of Dar es Salaam, Dr. Haroub Othman, said Tanzania's trend over the past few years of shifting from her traditional aid donors, the capitalist west, to international organisations, did not make any difference because the organisations were controlled by the same people.

"What we ought to know is that aid is not a neutral agency, and in the case of aid from the imperialist countries, it has long-term repercussions in terms of stabilising the country, diverting progressive forces from the right cause or

creating conditions to dilute progressive policies," he argued.

He suggested that the Government should involve Parliament in decision-making on the type of aid Tanzania needed.

Another participant, Ndugu E.J. Kisanga, also a Lecturer with the University of Dar es Salaam, expressed concern over the national economic programme which he said was not indigenous because international capital had penetrated every sector of the economy.

"If this trend continues where shall we be in the next 20 years," he asked.

The discussant of the paper, Ndugu Prince Bagenda, a Lecturer at the Centre for Foreign Relations, said that by relying on aid from capitalist countries "we must be ready to bear the consequences of harm because capitalism is not a sturdy system thus we are relying on something unstable."

He said aid was a question of business, and that this should not at all be treated as a moralistic element.

Commenting on the paper, Central Committee Member, Ndugu Paul Sozigwa, said Tanzania was currently paying a lot of money in food

purchasing because "we leaders have not been able to pursue the laid down policy which would have curtailed the expenses we now facing."

In his paper, Dr. Mwansasu clearly showed figures depicting how foreign aid had become a substantial source of Tanzania's development expenditure, and how a large proportion of that aid was being directed either to the production sectors or the infrastructure.

He said even if the nature of foreign aid given to Tanzania appeared consistent with the policy of Socialism and Self-Reliance, the question was whether such a trend would not, in the long run, endanger the country's independence as well as her progressive policy.

On Monday, several participants suggested that foreign policy formulation process should also be extended to Parliament instead of the current procedure whereby the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the State House and a few advisors are the only actors in the formulation process.

The seminar was discussing a paper on "Conceptualising Domestic Developmental politics and International Relations in Tanzania's Foreign Policy Formulation".

## MINISTER OPENS MARINE ENGINEERING TRAINING COURSE

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 3 May 81 p 1

[Text]

TANZANIA yesterday took a step towards training its own maritime experts when the Minister for Communications and Transport, Ndugu Ibrahim Kaduma, officially opened a pioneer course in Marine Engineering at the Dar es Salaam Marine Training Unit.

The twelve students undertaking the course, which started late last year, are drawn from the Tanzania Harbours Authority, the Tanzania Coastal Shipping Line (TACOSHILI), the Tanzania Railways Corporation and the Chinese Tanzania Joint Shipping Co. (Sinotaship).

The Minister presented first aid certificates to the twelve students to formally open the course at the Unit run by the Ministry of Communications and Transport.

The Marine Engineering course at the Unit, established with a Norwegian aid three years ago, is expected to end in December this year with the graduands getting a Class Three certificate in the field.

The Director of Shipping in the Ministry, Ndugu P.N. Meghji, said yesterday that

since its establishment the Unit had been running a course in navigation with six students enrolled in 1978.

Ndugu Meghji praised the Norwegian Government for providing the training experts and machinery to the Unit.

He said the Ministry was now looking forward to having a special maritime institute in the country in future. He did not say when.

Speaking during the same occasion, the Maritime Training Advisor with the Ministry, Ndugu Stuhau, said the course graduates may obtain chief engineer endorsement for service on smaller ships in a limited trading area.

However, this would only be after passing a special examination and upon successful service as lower grade engineers, he added.

He was confident that Tanzania would be able to meet the challenges and introduce higher marine engineer training in due course.

Until now, Tanzanians studying Marine Engineering have been going abroad for training.

# SWEDISH FIRM FREEZES PLANS TO CONSTRUCT RAIL CAR ASSEMBLY PLANT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 May 81 p 3

[Text] Plans to construct a rail wagons assembly plant in Dar es Salaam have come to a standstill following a decision by the project partners--Kalmar Verkstad of Sweden--to "freeze the programme until the economic situation in Tanzania improves."

Construction of the plant, a joint venture between the National Development Corporation (NDC) and Kalmar Verkstad, was to take off last February at Pugu Station west of the city.

Sources within both the NDC and the Swedish Embassy in Dar es Salaam confirmed yesterday that the project had hit a snag, and hinted that NDC might be forced to seek another collaborator for the unique 180.5 million/- venture (figures provisional).

According to the sources, the Swedish private firm has declined to provide capital shares for the project until the NDC had earmarked the amount it was supposed to make available in local currency.

It is understood that the NDC found this "too tough" a condition because under existing financial procedures, it was difficult to pool together all the required resources over a short period.

Neither is the alternative offer to freeze the project favourable to NDC and, according to the sources, the Corporation has written Kalmar Verkstad, asking them to state categorically whether they were withdrawing from the venture.

But a Swedish Embassy official said yesterday they had received a cabled press release from Kalmar Verkstad reaffirming that the company had frozen the project until a better date when the country's economic situation would have improved.

The sources indicated that NDC was not willing to postpone the project, and that it had "spread out its feelers" for another collaborator. They added that many parties would be ready to join the project, but declined to elaborate.

An agreement on the project was signed last year between NDC Chairman and Managing Director Ndugu Arnold Njiru and the Director of Kalmar Verkstad, Ndugu Sven Aronsson.

Orders for the construction work estimated to take 20 months were due to be invited in the middle of last January. The plant was expected to assemble 400 freight wagons annually.

Under the project agreement, the two Swedish firms were to provide management personnel for the company during the first five years.

END PAGE 20

## ARABO JAPANESE RICE SHIPMENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 May 81 p 1

[108] A second consignment of 11,537 metric tons of Japanese rice was expected to arrive in Dar es Salaam harbour last night aboard m.v. Emma Methenitis.

The consignment, part of the 43,000 metric tons provided by the Japanese Government through a long-term soft loan, is expected to be off-loaded immediately after the ship berths.

Meanwhile, the first consignment of 11,528.42 metric tons which arrives in the city at the end of last month continues to be off-loaded and distributed straightaway.

According to Japanese sources in Dar es Salaam, the off-loading of the first consignment is scheduled to take another two to three days.

The source also said that Japan is expected to supply more rice during the year. He declined to disclose the quantities involved and the time that the supplies could be forthcoming.

The long-term soft loan which helped finance the rice that has been received so far is repayable in 30 years after a two year grace period.

An agreement for the provision of the commodity was reached in Japan between the Japanese government and Tanzania during Nsamenang's visit to Japan in March.

## GDR TEXTILE MILL LOAN, SCHOLARSHIPS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 1 May 81 p 3

[Tanz]

THE Germany Democratic Republic (GDR) will provide a loan for the construction of two textile mills in Tanzania under an agreement provisionally initiated in Dar es Salaam yesterday between representatives of the two countries.

One of the mills would be built on the Mainland and the second would be constructed on Pemba island.

The Principal Secretary in the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs, Ndugu Mbagi said the Mainland mill would not be different from the one coming up at Mbeya. The Mbeya plant, estimated to cost 450 million, would have a production capacity of 26 million square metres of cloth a year.

The Mbeya plant is partly financed by the GDR.

Ndugu Mbagi could not say where the mainland mill would be built. But he said this would be known when surveys and preliminary studies started on the proposed project.

The GDR would also provide transmission and distribution equipment for the north-western extension of the national power grid. The north-western extension covers Dodoma, Singida, Shinyanga, Tabora, Mwanza, Mara and Iringa regions. It was not known yesterday what portion of the extension the GDR would finance through a loan.

The agreement provisionally concluded yesterday follows talks in the city between a Tanzanian team led by Ndugu Mbagi and a GDR delegation led by the country's Director General in the Ministry of Foreign Trade Ndugu W. Bruckner.

Ndugu Mbagi told reporters that the GDR had also agreed to study for probable future financing, a dairy project at Kitulo in Mbeya Region, and a foundry and forge.

Tanzania presented the GDR with a list of industrial machinery spares and raw materials she thought the GDR could provide Tanzania with.

According to Ndugu Mbagi, the GDR side pledged to study the request and respond "as soon as possible".

Ndugu Bruckner told reporters that the two countries would discuss other areas of co-operation particularly in the industrial, agricultural and transport sectors during the second meeting of their joint commission scheduled for the second half of next year in Berlin.

Meanwhile, the GDR would provide Tanzania with six experts in metallurgical engineering, chemical engineering, and technological development services this and next year.

According to another agreement signed yesterday morning between the GDR delegation leader and representative of the Ministry of Manpower Development and Administration, the GDR would also award 15 scholarships to Tanzanians to study mineral development and industrial engineering and communications and transport.

The GDR delegation leaves Dar es Salaam today.

# GLASS CONTAINER FACTORY UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 May 81 p 3

[Article by Boniface Byarugaba]

[Text] A glass container factory to produce 20,000 bottles a year is under construction at Mkwuni Industrial area, Mwanza Region, a spokesman of the Tanzania Saruji Corporation said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

He said civil works had started on the two-phase project to cost 433 million/-.

He said the capacity would be doubled during the second phase. But production would be in 1983 or in the last half of next year.

He said all the raw materials will be obtained locally, "except a few and needed in small quantities like soda ash will be imported."

Finished products would include beer bottles, soft drink bottles and pharmaceutical bottles.

At the end of the first phase, a second line for "pressed-ware" would be added to the project.

He said would-be customers had been asked to give the corporation details on their requirements. "We have requested them to indicate their yearly requirements starting 1983 with all specifications or samples."

The specifications would enable the corporation to order mould equipment, the official said.

The corporation is involved in an ambitious manufacturing programme to result in a series of ware industries.

The corporation scrutinised tenders for a 112.9 million/- ceramics ware factory at Morogoro in October last year.

The proposed factory would produce wash basins, urinals, bath tubs, bidets, cups and saucers, plates and bowls. The factory would be jointly owned by the corporation, the Building Hardware and Electrical Supplies Company (BHESCO), Household Supplies Company (HOSCO) and would start commercial production early 1983.

CEU: 4470

# DAIRY INSTITUTE OPENING IN JANUARY

DAIRY INSTITUTE OPENING IN JANUARY

[Text]

A NATIONAL Institute for Practical Training in Dairy Cattle Husbandry, a joint project by the Governments of Tanzania and the Netherlands, will be launched in Tanga next January.

The project is a result of a five-year Tanzania Netherlands technical cooperation programme involving 39 million/- provided by the two governments under a special agreement. The agreement will be subject to review on expiry.

A Netherlands team leader, Ndugu G. J. Koeslag said the centre will be the third in Africa his country has helped to establish. The other two are in Zambia and Tunisia.

The institute, situated on the 1,750 hectare former Buhari sisal estate, will consist of two main sections: framework and training.

According to Ndugu Koeslag and the institute's Principal, Ndugu A. L. Kahembe about 90 per cent of equipment needed to run the institute have already arrived

from the Netherlands and so have 81 dairy cattle, from Tengeru in Arusha.

Major work currently going on at Buhari is the repairing of old buildings including staff quarters, stores and stables. Initial harvests of hay and clearing of bush have also started.

The two officials reported that the centre will in July begin training instructors who in turn will train incoming students.

Ndugu Kahembe and Ndugu Koeslag said the farm-work will consist of three types of farming: large, medium and small scale to suit all categories of farmers.

On training, they said the institute would start with about 20 students.

They said the training would benefit managers of large dairy farms and dairy units, farmers engaged in small scale farms including village dairy farms and trainers in dairy cattle husbandry.

## BRIEFS

**THREE ITALIAN LOANS**--Italy has given Tanzania three loans amounting to 424 million/-, according to an agreement signed in Dar es Salaam on Friday night between the Deputy Minister for Finance, Ndugu V. Ngula, and the Italian Under-secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr Aristides Cunnella. The agreement, signed following three-day talks, provides for 320 million/- credit to be used in purchasing capital goods and services from Italy. Another 80 million/- soft loan will finance relevant programmes that the Tanzanian government would later decide on and submit to the Italian government. Finally, a grant amounting to 24 million/- will cover feasibility studies, and technical assistance and training of Tanzanians in Italy or any other place agreed upon by the two parties. Italy has also agreed to extend a food aid grant of rice, maize and wheat flour. [Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 3 May 81 p 1]

**'GROWING' ROMANIAN COOPERATION**--The growing co-operation between Tanzania and the Socialist Republic of Romania has been hailed by Romanian Charge d'Affaires in Dar es Salaam, Ndugu Luminita Florescu. Ndugu Florescu told a press conference yesterday that the links between the two countries would be further consolidated in view of the increasing contact between the leaders of the two countries and officials of the parties in the two countries. He was speaking on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Romanian Communist Party. A Tanzanian Parliamentary delegation led by the Speaker of the National Assembly Dr Adam Sapi Mkwawa is currently visiting Romania. [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 6 May 81 p 3]

**BULGARIAN MACHINE TOOLS ASSISTANCE**--Tanzanian and Bulgarian governments have said they will ensure that the multi-million machine tools factory in Moshi will be completed in time. The factory is expected to start functioning next year. These assurances were made on Tuesday at the factory site when all parties concerned with the factory including the Bulgarian envoy in Tanzania, Ndugu S. Serafinov met. Also present was the Kilimanjaro Regional Development Director, Ndugu J.I. Muwowe. Ndugu Serafinov said that his government would ensure that all necessary assistance required from his country for the project, including some building materials which were not locally available, would be provided on time. Briefing the parties on the progress of the project which took off towards the end of last year, the Project Manager, Ndugu C. Lyamuyo, said it was seven months behind schedule. The Manager said he hoped that the 233 million/- phase one of the project would have been completed by the end of next year, if all goes well. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 May 81 p 3]

KUWAITI LOAN AGREEMENTS--Tanzania and the Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development have signed two development loan agreements totalling 450m/-. A treasury spokesman told Shihata yesterday that the loan would be utilised on rehabilitation and improvements of Tanzania Railways Corporation and Dar es Salaam port facilities. The projects are expected to cost some 243m/-. The spokesman said the remaining amount would be a supplementary loan agreement for the Mufindi Pulp and Paper Project. The agreements were signed in Kuwait on May 4 by the Minister for Finance, Ndugu Amir Jamal and the Director General of the Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development, Mr Faisal al-Khalid. Ndugu Jamal returned home on Tuesday. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 7 May 81 p 1]

VIETNAMESE YOUTH DELEGATION--The Tanzania Youth Organisation (UYO) will today hold talks with a two-man delegation of the Vietnamese Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union currently visiting Tanzania, an Assistant Secretary of the UYO, Ndugu Peter Kangwa, said in Dar es Salaam yesterday. He said the delegation is led by Ndugu Vu Que Hung who is a member of the Central Committee of the union and Assistant Secretary-General of the Vietnamese National Union of Students (UNEV). The other member of the delegation is Ndugu Pham Chuong who is UNEV's Secretary for international relations. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 9 May 81 p 3]

CSO: 4420

## NEW CABINET LIST RELEASED

13101734 Paris AFP in French 1648 GMT 20 May 81

[Text] Lome, 20 May (AFP)--Here is the new list of the government of Togo as officially released Tuesday in Lome:

President of the republic and minister of national defense	Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema
Minister of planning and administrative reform	Mr Koudjolou Dogo
Minister of the interior	Mr Kpotivi Tevi-Djidjogbe Lacle
Minister of foreign affairs and cooperation	Mr Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo
Minister of finance and economy	Mr Tete Tevi-Benissan
Minister of public works, mines energy and hydraulic resources	Mr Barry Moussa Barque
Minister of public health	Mr Hodabalo Bodjona
Minister of third and fourth degree education and scientific research	Mr Boumhera Allassounouma
Minister of rural development	Mr Anani Gassou
Minister of industry and state enterprises	Mr Kwassivi Kpetigo
Minister of commerce and transport	Mr Koffi Walla
Minister of social affairs and women's advancement	Mrs Abra Amedome
Minister of justice and keeper of the seals	Mr Akanyi Awunyo Kodjovi

Minister of labor and civil service

Mr Nyandi Seibou

Minister delegated to the presidency  
of the republic in charge of  
relations with parliament (formerly  
secretary in the same position)

Mrs Massan Dagadi

Minister of rural management

Mr Ouro Bangna Chatikpi

Minister of information, posts and  
telecommunications (former secretary  
general for information)

Mr Gbegnon Amegboh

Minister of youth, sports and  
culture

Mr Koffi Sama (member of the National  
Assembly)

Minister of first and second degree  
education

Mr Akoussou Amouzou (former director  
of the Cabinet of the Ministry of Foreign  
Trade in a previous government)

ESR: 4400/1202

## BRIEFS

CABINET RESHUFFLE ANNOUNCED--Lome, 20 May (AFP)--It has been officially announced in Lome that the Togolese cabinet was reshuffled on Tuesday by the president of the republic, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema. This reshuffle affects three ministries: Ministry of Rural Development: Mr Samon Kortho is replaced by Mr Ouro Bangna (Gnagnon), former chief of Lome administrative district. Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture: Mr Frititi Youle is replaced by Mr Koffi Sama, a parliamentarian. Ministry of First and Second Degree Education: Mr vigniko Amedegnato is replaced by Mr Akossou Amouzou, former permanent undersecretary at the Ministry of External Trade in the previous government. Also a new Ministry of Information, Posts and Telecommunications has been created and the minister responsible for it is Mr Ebeignon Amegboh, former secretary for information. The Information Department was formerly under the Ministry of Interior, while the Posts and Telecommunications Department was under the presidency of the republic. Finally, the state secretariat charged with relations with the parliament becomes an entire ministry while still headed by Mrs Massa Dagadzi. The head of state, General Eyadema, retains the national defense portfolio. [Text] [AB201718 Paris AFP in French 1603 GMT 20 May 81]

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## PRIME MINISTER, OPPOSITION TO COOPERATE

LD101540 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 10 May 81 EA

[Heut] The prime minister, Mr Otema Alimadi, has received the leader of the opposition, Mr Paulo Kawanga Ssemogerere, and urged him to join the government in fighting insecurity in the country and to come out openly and disassociate himself and the DP from people who are behind the current acts of violence. At a meeting held at the Nile mansions, the two leaders discussed a wide range of matters, including the creation of conditions conducive to multi-party parliamentary democracy and maintenance of peace and security in the country.

They agreed that violence and insecurity will not only hamper the tempo of rehabilitation and development, but could also destroy democracy in the country.

In a statement released through REUTERS on Friday, 8 May, the former secretary general of the Democratic Party, Mr Francis Bwengye, claimed that the bandits who had been terrorizing Ugandans, the Uganda Freedom Movement [UFM], belonged to the military wing of the Democratic Party [DP]. Mr Bwengye also directed the DP to boycott Parliament, the civil servants to cease work, the armed forces to desert their barracks and farmers to stop growing and selling coffee and any other cash crop. Mr Bwengye went on to accuse the president general of DP, Mr Paulo Ssemogerere, of cooperating with President Obote on important matters of national interest. The president general of the DP has reaffirmed that he deplored violence and disassociated himself from any act of violence and sabotage.

It is important to note that Mr Bwengye lost in the general elections in Bushenyi north constituency by a large majority to the late Prof Joseph Muhangi, who was murdered in cold blood by UFM, who have claimed to have been responsible for attacks, acts of sabotage and murder in the country during the past 3 months.

Another permanent advocate of terror and banditry was a tailender in a three-cornered contest in Mbarara north constituency. Having been rejected by the electorate, such people as these are now claiming to have the divine right to rule over the people of Uganda irrespective of the elections results and the implications of their actions to the country.

It is incumbent upon the loyal opposition to make their stand clear before the country.

END 101540

## BRIEFS

**NEW GROUP CALLS STRIKE**--Nairobi, 20 May (AFP)--A hitherto unknown organization, the National Council for Economic and Democratic Reconstruction, has called on Uganda's population to burn petrol stations and government property and to stage a 5-day general strike in the country. In a leaflet issued here the organization, formed by 23 business and administrative figures, called on workers and civil servants not to work from 25 through 29 May. It also said shops must stay shut and that the public must avoid public places for the 4 days. [as received] The organization further called on the people to prepare home-made bombs and to dig trenches across roads in case of any repression by the authorities. The dates for the proposed action coincide with the first anniversary of the return to Uganda after 9 years exile of [words indistinct] on 27 May last year. [words indistinct] power after general elections in December, is due to visit Bushenyi southwest Uganda, on 27 May. Mr Obote's first stop in his return to Uganda a year ago was at Bushenyi. [Text] [AB201837 Paris AFP in English 1 GMT 20 May 81]

**'CATTLE RAID' CLAIMS VICTIMS**--Kampala, 21 May (AFP)--As many as 300 people, according to some witnesses, were killed in some of the bloodiest cattle-rustling raids in years in the northwest Ugandan region of Karamoja, it was learned here today. The raid was carried out overnight Monday by armed cattle thieves from several regional tribes against the Jie, one of seven tribes, in the drought-racked area. At stake was a herd of up to 50,000 head of cattle, 10 kms (six miles) south of Kotido. According to witnesses, dozens of bodies were strewn across that battle field. It took a day and one half to pick up estimated at between 60 and 80 people. [Sentence as received] That attackers were armed with various weapons, including Kalachnikov, Uzi and Mas guns. At the town of Kotido, a doctor and four nurses from the French doctors without borders group, operated on the wounded through the night amid primitive conditions. There was no running water and the team worked by flashlight when generators broke down. A small plane from another French group, planes without borders, evacuated some of the wounded to a hospital in the town of Amudat. About 20 others were taken over a bad road to a hospital in Mathani. The sight was horrible, said Henri Christian Kelle, a coordinator of doctors without borders. The wounded in the trucks were heaped up like cattle, Mr Kelle said. I thought that I would find dead bodies, but they were still living and still conscious. [Text] [AB211813 Paris AFP in English 1756 GMT 21 May 81]

**ANTI-BUTU GROUP DAMAGES MUSEUM**--Kampala, 21 May (AFP)--The Kamwokya Museum in the Ugandan capital was damaged in a grenade attack during last night claimed by the Ugandan Freedom Fighters. A spokesman for the UFF, one of several armed

groups fighting to overthrow the government of President Milton Obote, said the museum secretly housed weapons. Part of the roof and a window were damaged in the attack on the museum which nevertheless opened as usual today. [Text] [AB211409 Paris AFP in English 1354 GMT 21 May 81]

UFF ADMITS POLICE ATTACK--Nairobi, 13 May (AFP)--The Ugandan Freedom Fighters (UFF), one of the guerrilla groups battling to overthrow the government of President Milton Obote, today said it this week attacked and overran the Kisoga police station, 40 kms (about 25 miles) from Kampala on the Jinja road. In a telephone call to Nairobi from the Ugandan capital, Kampala, a UFF spokesman said his organization's forces stormed the police station on Monday and destroyed it completely, killing 11 government security forces and capturing 50 machineguns and ammunition. The UFF attacked the police station because it stored arms used in government road blocks on the Jinja Road and because forces manning the road blocks a week earlier killed a 3-month old baby whose mother had hidden 4,000 Ugandan shillings (about 500 U.S. dollars) in its napkins, he said. The spokesman, who said the UFF was coordinating its attacks with other Ugandan groups opposing President Obote, added that it would intensify its assaults on barracks, police stations and road blocks in order to capture weapons and weaken the morale of government security forces until President Obote realised he was not in control of the country and resigned. [Text] [AB131926 Paris AFP in English 1815 GMT 13 May 81]

UDPS JOINS ARMED OPPOSITION--Uganda's official parliamentary opposition, the Democratic Party, has announced that it has joined the armed struggle to overthrow the government of Dr Milton Obote. It says it has allied itself with the clandestine Uganda Freedom Movement. The secretary general of the party, Mr Francis Bwengye, confirmed the statement distributed in Kampala calling on party supporters to take up arms, members of parliament to boycott the assembly, and coffee producers--the economic mainstay of Uganda--to stop production. [Text] [LD082322 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 8 May 81]

UDPS JOINS ARMED OPPOSITION--Nairobi, 8 May (AFP)--The Ugandan Democratic Party, the only legal opposition party, has just officially announced its alliance with the Uganda Freedom Movement--one of the principal clandestine armed groups--in order to overthrow President Milton Obote's regime. In a communique from Kampala, the Ugandan Democratic Party, which has 12 members in Parliament, announces officially that it is entering an armed struggle. In a second communique signed by its secretary general, Mr Francis Bwengye, the party calls on its followers to take up arms, on its members in Parliament, on coffee producers to stop selling their production and on businessmen to terminate their collaboration with the regime. In a telephone call from Kampala, Mr Bwengye stated that he represented the Ugandan group under the Democratic Party. He accused the president of the party, Mr Bwengye, of collaboration with the government of President Obote, who returned to power last September, 1-1/2 years after Amin Dada's downfall. [Text] [AB081605 Paris AFP in French 1727 GMT 8 May 81]

## IMF ANNOUNCES APPROVAL OF LOAN TO NATION

### Details of Loan

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 May 81 p 1

[Excerpt] **THE International Monetary Fund announced today it has approved K944 million in Special Drawing Rights (SDR) for Zambia to boost her troubled economy.**

Purchases up to that amount can be made over the next three years to support the Government's economic and financial programme, the IMF said.

Zambia has had economic problems for years, as the price of imports rose at the same time that copper — the key export commodity — has fallen in price.

A three-year programme adopted by the Government, which the new arrangement is intended to support, is aimed at expanding and diversifying domestic production and achieving financial equilibrium.

Zambia's obligations to the IMF from earlier transactions total about K160 million.

The new arrangement is to be financed partly from the Fund's ordinary resources and from resources to be borrowed by the Fund under its enlarged access policy.

## Benefits of Loan

Lusaka [TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 May 8] pp 1, 5

[Text] THE K244 million in Special Drawing Rights (SDR) which the International Monetary Fund has approved for Zambia will help eliminate shortages of essential commodities and improve employment prospects.

This was said by a senior official of the Ministry of Finance, Mr. M. M. Mwaanga, who is also a member of the Executive and Managing Committees of the IMF. He said the loan would help to meet the country's foreign exchange requirements and to improve the balance of payments.

Mr. Mwaanga said the loan would also help to improve the country's foreign exchange requirements and to improve the balance of payments.

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if the loan were favourable.

I must pay tribute to those who negotiated for it. In the present arrangement we are free to strengthen our productive resources," he said.

Mr. Mwaanga said at a Press briefing that Zambia would draw another K300 million next year and K200 million in 1983 from the IMF loan which is repayable in ten years.

The loan would be spent on repaying arrears in port charges and to open letters of credit which until now had been impossible to get because banks had heavy overdrafts.

The Government would this year limit its borrowing from the central bank to K150 million as an austerity measure to stabilise the economy.

He said the Government would reduce subsidy on fertilizer for commercial farmers but hoped to introduce a system where small-scale farmers would buy it at a subsidised price.

Namboard had been directed to use rail transport along the line of rail in transporting maize for farmers as one way to reduce costs.

He said there were no new conditions in the IMF loan and added that the Government would continue to reduce subsidy and divert resources into key economic areas during the three-year loan period.

Libraries TIME: 70 LAU:LA in English 11 May 81 p 1

(Ed.: rev. 1.0)

(Text) At long last, after some agonisingly anxious weeks, it is really good news for Zambia. It was officially announced in Washington yesterday that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has approved a loan facility for Zambia.

That facility amounts to \$44 million dollars in Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) for Zambia to boost her ailing economy. This is more than Zambia could have expected from the IMF.

Last March Finance Minister, Kebby Musokwane, hinted that Zambia expected to be given just a little over K300 million.

No other African country has been able to get such a massive credit from the IMF so far. So the loan itself speaks a word of good about Zambia.

It shows the confidence with which Zambia is held in the world's financial institutions. It proves the ability of Zambia's financial negotiators. Above all it shows the high esteem with which President Kaunda is held internationally.

People who lend big sums of money, especially when that money is not theirs but public money derived from taxpayers of rich countries, need to be assured

that the money will be put to good use.

Locally there is also the question whether Zambia is not borrowing more money than it can repay. There is no real need for disquiet. Zambia's capacity to pay has not been doubted at all.

If international lending institutions such as the IMF had any serious qualms about Zambia's ability to repay, they would not be entertaining any requests for money in the first place.

**B**ut it should be emphasized that the huge IMF loan will in no way pull Zambia out of its present economic rut, nor take the nation back to the easy days of 1973 of high living due to high copper prices.

it will merely support the country's financial and economic programme especially in diversifying domestic production and achieving financial equilibrium. Basically it will cover our foreign exchange shortfalls.

Although we are not a nation of beggars it may appear something of a paradox that a nation which proclaims self-sufficiency as one of the cardinal civil virtues should itself be in the position of needing assistance from others.

Yet the reasons why Zambia is in this regrettable position are so obvious

and have been rehearsed so often that they scarcely need repeating in this column.

A crucial factor has been our failure to develop our rural economy. We have failed to strike a deep note of urgent and positive response among the various levels of the administrative machine and among the rural people as a whole.

We are confident that the nation as a whole has now roused itself from its daydreams of easy riches and will fully justify the confidence that those who wish to assist us like the IMF are showing.

## NEW ZAMBIAN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS ACT

1974, 11/10/74, Daily Nation, 10/10/74, p. 1

17211 A MEMBER of the Industrial Relations Court and a leading Lusaka lawyer has attacked the Industrial Relations Act saying it did not justify industrial participatory democracy in its present form.

Mr Rogers Chingwe, who is chairman of the Law Association of Zambia, has called for an amendment to the Act.

Mr Chingwe said it is a pity he presented the striking conditions on trade union workers and management in industry being held in The Hague. Nevertheless,

last week, under pressure from President's Commission, Chingwe, near Kabwe, Miss Mary Ngulu urged the Government to draft the striking law. However, it is not clear if it is intended to be amended.

Miss Ngulu, speaking at the regional trade union seminar in Lusaka last night, said the law is not in favour of workers and management, but rather it is a compromise.

By Mr Chingwe, who is a leading lawyer in the Act, he said workers are not in a position to make decisions on their own. He said the law is not in favour of workers and management, but rather it is a compromise.

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with the term industrial democracy as the words used are merely presented with a false attempt by the management.

First industrial democracy should involve workers representation by participating in decision making.

The Act merely scratches the surface as it only grants the workers the right to participate in decision making of their own already made by management and acts such to ensure that management does not intervene a collective agreement. He said.

He said the Act is a beginning and hopes the workers would in future be allowed to participate in a supervisory role in management committee.

He said workers in the management committee. Mr Chingwe said that this would result in improvement even in the present company legislation.

He said the role of workers in the management committee is not in a position to make decisions on their own. He said the law is not in favour of workers and management, but rather it is a compromise.

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Certainly this section is likely to cause confusion and we are watching it very closely. Mr Chingwe says in his paper, which is on workers participation in industry in Zambia.

## FAUNCE RELIEF MEASURES, MAIZE SHIPMENTS TO COPPERBELT ANNOUNCED

WFP DONATION TO IMUSHO

WFP TURNS UP ZAMBIA IN ENGLISH 11 MAY 81 1/2

## THE World Food Programme has donated food worth more than K1.2 million to the famine-stricken people of Imusho in Western Province.

This was announced yesterday in Lusaka by WFP deputy representative in Zambia Mr Vincent Gondwe who said 250 of a total 400 tonnes of maize had been dispatched to Sesheke from Zimbabwe.

The last 75 tonnes of maize were sent to the affected area from abroad. Other donations include 100 tonnes of sorghum, 100 tonnes of millet and 100 tonnes of beans.

This is the first time that an organisation has made such a donation.

Mr Gondwe who has returned from a White Paper mission to the maize transportation from Zimbabwe to Livingstone said about 4,000 people there were in great need of food.

The figure was expected to rise after Government military companies starting to evacuate the area, many people needed help.

Mr Gondwe said although the Government approached WFP last September for help in establishing a relief centre, it was not until the start of this year that the first relief supplies were sent.

The situation in the area had been eased because of the massive response from various organisations including his own and the Government to save people from starvation.

But transport problems were hampering food distribution especially from Senanga to Imusho.

Mr Gondwe emphasised the Livingstone Sesheke route through which the Government could channel food supplies brought in by WFP.

Apart from talking to people in charge of food distribution in Sesheke I met the provincial permanent secretary Mr Silumelume Mubukwanji who said the relief programme at the moment was hampered by floods and landmines, he said.

He pledged to speed up transportation of food to the area as long there was sufficient milling stock.

Most parts of Sesheke and Senanga would continue to experience hunger because of poor harvest.

But he was pleased by Mr Mubukwanji's assurances of agricultural extension efforts in the area.

We should not forget that some people have been out of their homes for a long time because of the operation

wars and as such they have had no proper livelihood and you cannot expect them to have good harvest so soon.

People wanted to be self-sufficient in food and it was a question of how to reach them to help alleviate their problem.

The WFP had worked out measures in conjunction with the Government to ensure that donations were properly handled.

## Copperbelt Maize Shipments 'Adequate'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 May 81 p 5

(Excerpt)

### By Times Reporter

THE critical shortage of mealie meal which hit the Copperbelt for the past week because of lack of maize in Namboard depots has been averted following the arrival of several rail wagons from the south.

A visit to the Chambishi depot which supplies Kitwe, Mutema and Luanshya millers revealed a small mountain of maize bags building up as the wagons were off-loaded.

Workers said the first wagons arrived at the depot on Monday afternoon while the other arrived yesterday afternoon.

They said more wagons were expected. The shortage of maize at the depot was attributed to shunting delays between Kitwe and Chambishi.

These wagons which have arrived in the past two days were not coming straight from the Southern or Central provinces. They arrived in Kitwe earlier but they have

to be shunted to here " the workers said.

They said most of the millers in the three towns had been supplied with "adequate" supplies of maize which can take us up to the time more maize arrives by Zambia Railways.

A spokesman for Kitwe's major milling company — Jamas — said Namboard supplied them with maize on Monday and yesterday. The other millers also confirmed they had received maize supplies.

END 15/05/81

## GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OFFICIAL DISCLOSES GOVERNMENT'S MINING POLICY

THE TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 May 81 p. 2

**(LUSAKA)** ZAMBIANS will be given a chance to run small-scale mines on a cooperative basis that large private investors would find uneconomical to run, said director of the Geological Survey Department Dr Ely Munangaze.

He said the Ministry of Mines was ready to provide capital and train Zambians to operate mines for light gemstones and other minerals found in small quantities.

Dr Munangaze said for instance there were about 25 known occurrences of gold in Zambia, but no one was mining them. In fact, a mine was being worked in the Amina area north-east of Lusaka.

In Luanshya, Zambians can be trained to operate small-scale mines and avoid being used as labourers on foreign-owned mines. Instead, he has urged the government to have the job of mineral exploration and development.

During the Third National Development Plan it is Government's intention to diversify the mining industry and a

survey to get a general picture of other metals is being conducted.

This policy is to be as economically dependent on Zambia's resources as possible and already tenders were last week invited from foreign drilling firms for a programme of up to 2,000 metres of coal exploration drilling in the Kahare area in the Western Province.

Dr Munangaze said about \$100,000 has been set aside for this project where it is believed there are substantial reserves although the extent and quality has yet to be determined.

Adding to Zambia's coal resources, in addition to Maamba Colliery it is part of the country's planning programme to build for the future since it can be obtained from coal as well as electricity, houses and other items.

As for oil, Dr Munangaze said there should not be too much optimism about its production in Zambia although preliminary work in the Luanshya valley by Romanians indicated presence of it.

The department is hampered by lack of staff with only 14 geologists making its operations difficult.

Dr Munangaze said Zambians do not like technical fields, particularly those that involve working in the bush and through tunnels which are dangerous and made it difficult to diversify the mining industry.

## ZAMBIA

### BRIEFS

**SAUDI PRINCE'S VISIT**--Saudi Arabian Prince Sultan Aziz arrived in the country yesterday, and said that his visit marked the beginning of a strong relationship between Zambia and his country. Addressing a brief Press conference on arrival at the Lusaka International Airport, he said Saudi Arabia and Zambia belonged to the African world and that there should be contacts between the two countries. "We have the same policies and we are facing the same problems. My visit should therefore be seen as the beginning of strong relations between the two countries," he said. The prince who is on a five-day State visit at the invitation of President Kaunda said he was here for discussions with Dr Kaunda. On arrival at the airport, Prince Aziz was met by Secretary of State for Defence and Security Zulu, Lusaka Member of the Central Committee Mr Fines Bulawayo and several high ranking Party and Government officials. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 May 81 p 1]

**TYRE PRODUCTION EXPANSION**--Dunlop Zambia Limited has embarked on a programme aimed at expanding its tyre production and so far the move has earned the company \$300,000 in foreign exchange. Briefing Minister of State for Culture Mr Cosmas Chikanda when he visited the factory, outgoing managing director Mr Bill Evans said although Dunlop had previously experienced problems in acquiring foreign exchange, the situation had now improved. He said the government had approved its application for foreign exchange allocation and the management was eager to ensure that its expansion programme continued. "Funds have been released. We should now be all right provided we have no problems where transport is concerned when bringing in raw materials from our suppliers," Mr Evans said. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 11 May 81 p 3]

**WATER-POWER PLANTS**--The Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation (ZESCO) is working out plans to introduce mini-hydro power generation stations in rural areas which will be installed on rivers and streams. General manager, Mr. Roy Miti revealed this in an interview with Times yesterday saying his corporation would soon begin a country-wide survey of intermediate river systems to identify which rivers and streams ran all year round and assess the amount of power systems of high could produce. Mr. Miti said the plans to introduce the stations was in line with the Party and Government policy on rural electrification and that the cost of the projects would be known after feasibility studies. At present, mini-hydro power generators are in full operation at Lushikosi Falls in the Central Province and supply electricity to Mpika and Chipata, he said.--Times. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 14 May 81 p 3]

**RAIN WEATHER AFFECTS COTTON HARVEST**--Adverse weather conditions have affected what was going to be the biggest cotton harvest this year, said Lint Company (Ltd) general manager Mr William Mantanyani in Lusaka yesterday. He had hoped to harvest between 27 million and 30 million kg of cotton during this season, but too much water had reduced this to almost the same level as last year--about 23 million kg. "Despite this, the crop is enough to meet the local demand as well as leaving a surplus for export. So there is no question of concern," he said. Local cotton demand for textile industries was nearly 11 million kg a year, out of which three million kg of lint cloth was produced. From this year's crop about 7.5 million lint cloth would be manufactured. Mr Mantanyani said that his company was well fully set to buy cotton and packing materials had been distributed to all rural depots. He said cotton was going to be exported almost on the same level as last year, when the company earned about \$4 million. He said 24 trucks bought by the company through an EEC loan were doing a commendable job. Last season 100 trucks harvested more than 30 million kg of cotton 50 per cent more than the local demand. (Excerpt) [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 May 81 : 2]

[illegible]

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT MINISTER TRIED TO GIVE MAYORS EXECUTIVE POWERS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 May 81 p 1

(Article by Tarego Masanu)

Text

DELEGATES at the Local Government Association conference here yesterday overwhelmingly voted for a resolution recommending the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, to introduce legislation that would confer executive powers on mayors.

## VICTORIA FALLS

Stressing that it was necessary to have these powers if the new black dominated local authorities were to satisfy the aspirations of their electorate and to honour the presidential directive on African advancement, the Mayor of Fort Victoria, Councillor Thomas Zawaira, said the Minister must devise a law to enable them to effect change.

The new executive powers are not to merely hire and fire but to strike a balance between old and new black and white and mixed businesses so that this new world with black and white keys can produce good results," he said.

Councillor Zawaira said at present vacancies were filled by town clerks, ad-

ding that the status quo conferred petty powers on the mayors.

"Our plea is that we cannot take the status quo lock, stock and barrel," he said. "It stultifies us when we want to bring about meaningful change."

He added that the new councils did not favour the American style of local government which makes the mayor a full time manager of the city or town's affairs.

"That is strange and alien to us," he said.

"We want our own brand of executive mayors on the African style dare concept."

No mayor would take a decision that is binding to the administration without consulting his chairmen of committees.

Outlining the functions of the mayor as enshrined in the Urban Councils Act, Councillor Zawaira said he merely presided over changes to be effected by

the discretion of the principal officer, town clerk or senior official.

"How can we deliver the goods expected of us by the public on these powers?" he asked. "The public wonder why we are nursing the status quo, but it is the legislation that ties the hands of those who are supposed to be agents of change."

"It makes the mayors in their antique robes nothing more than pretty window dressing."

Noting that councillors living in the former townships were being driven by their wards into full-time council work, Councillor Zawaira said traditional African culture put people in their positions on a par with the old kings and chiefs whose word was law.

"We cannot afford the luxury of being on duty within office hours and seeing visitors by appointment," he said.

"Every morning we

have long queues of people who look to us for solutions to their problems. But we cannot implement decisions with the token powers we have.

As to Mr Zvobgo's fears that with executive powers some mayors would become potentates, Councillor Zawaira said all councillors were wise enough to know that "all power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely."

"Then why were they asking for executive powers?"

Councillor Zawaira said the Lancaster House talks nearly broke down when the present Government was seeking executive powers and Lord Carrington refused to accept their demand.

"We hope our Government is not turning into a generation of Lord Carringtons," he said.

There was only one objector to the resolution — Councillor Frank Mills of Salisbury — and one abstainer, Councillor Mike Constandinos, the Mayor of Bulawayo.

Councillor Mills said although he supported the principle, he has voted against it because it appeared to be "nebulous" and should have been put before the LGA executive before being presented to the Minister.

Councillor Constandinos said he could not vote because to him new councillors did not clearly state what they wanted.

## VOICES TO CHECK, BALANCE POWERS OF MAYORS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 May 81 p 1

[cont.]

THERE will be checks and balances to ensure that mayors with executive powers do not act contrary to the wishes of the voters, says the new president of the Local Government Association, Councillor Solomon Tawengwa, of Salisbury City Council.

Councillor Tawengwa, an astute man with a sharp business mind, said in an interview yesterday that the actions of the executive mayors would have to filter back to the people who elected them.

The people demand change and the mayors as heads of municipalities want to see that changes are implemented as soon as possible," he said.

The only way out for them is to have executive powers without having behind legal finesse, procedural matters or red tape is delaying things that everybody knows will be taking place in no time."

As to the argument that with executive powers mayors would become too powerful and that if one fell out of line the citizens would suffer, Councillor Tawengwa said there were built-in checks and balances to guard against that.

"The mayor is elected and his actions must filter back to the people who elected him," he said. "He is an ordinary councillor who is merely elected as leader by his fellow councillors and therefore he owes them allegiance and responsibility."

"Every mayor has a deputy and committee chairmen under him, including a municipal civil service that is very experienced. If there are not enough checks and balances, then I do not know what is."

He saw the role of the LGA this year as "extremely" challenging in that an umbrella body of associations representing urban, rural and district councils had to be moulded.

"There is no financial benefit to be derived from this post," he said. "My acceptance was perhaps a sign of my preparedness to make a small contribution for the benefit of the people of my country."

Our Midlands representative writes that the Mayor of Fort Victoria, Councillor Thomas Zwaifra, said yesterday the request by mayors for executive powers should not be misinterpreted as a quest for absolute authority.

# DISTRICT COUNCILS TO PLAN DEVELOPMENT

SALISBURY THE HERALD In English 30 May 81 p 5

(Text)

## VICTORIA FALLS

THE Regional Town and Country Planning Act is to be amended to allow district councils the same right to plan development in their areas as municipalities.

Speaking at the LGA conference yesterday the deputy director of the Department of Physical Planning, Mr Jonathan Zamchiva, said the Act would be amended as soon as possible to bring rural areas into line with the rest of the country.

The amendment will make it possible for district councillors themselves to decide with the Ministry of Local Government and Housing where to place their housing schemes, attract business and set up recreational facilities.

The law will have as its basic the concept that planning decisions must reflect the aspirations of the people at grass-roots level and not the wishes of a privileged minority, he said.

This is essential. If the plans are to be acceptable and effectively implemented by the people.

To date, district commissioners are the planning authorities in the rural areas, their principal power being the right to grant or refuse applications for development approvals.

When the amendment is made, it will accord the same local planning status to the district councils as is enjoyed by rural councils and municipalities.

Mr Zamchiva said the idea of planning at grass-roots level could be heightened even in rural and city councils by employing physical planners themselves rather than using the services of the government departments.

By employing physical planners as Salisbury, Bulawayo and Umtali do, councils would not only make initial planning decisions but could prepare the necessary plans and paperwork to implement them.

On regional development, Mr Zamchiva said it was hoped that before long a plan for the development of Zimbabwe as a whole with the emphasis on decentralisation, would be drawn up.

He said the United Nations was presently carrying out a study on the implementation of regional planning in Zimbabwe and a report could be expected towards the end of the year.

Local authorities were advised to prepare for rapid growth particularly in smaller centres and to concentrate on upgrading and retaining their plans to help attract investment.

POST-CONFLICT INCREASE IN EMPLOYMENT REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 May 81 p 1

[Text] Industry took on 36 000 more workers in the first six months that the Government was in power, disproving forecasts that minimum wages would cause massive retrenchment, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said yesterday.

The Minister told a convention of the Institute of Personnel Management in Salisbury that when determining the minimum wage the Government took into account the workers with the greatest need and faced up to the fact that pushing wages too high would jeopardise the country's economic recovery.

Because of the Government's pragmatic approach and the full discussions held with the private sector, growth had not slowed, businesses stayed open and more workers were employed.

Productivity was essential in determining all wages and the Ministry of Labour accepted that wage increases should be related to productivity.

Improved productivity was a function of good management and labour had to be consulted and handled as an integral part of the business, not just as a tool.

Wage increases improved morale of the work force, minimising work stoppages and preventing agitators sparking off strikes. For these reasons minimum wages had to be increased to the poverty datum line.

Mr Kangai warned that there were still a considerable number of people in all sectors of the economy who were forced to live in abject poverty either because they had no work or because their wages were too low.

Employment could be built up by increasing activity in existing sectors and by creating new productive capacity. The Government had been particularly active in stimulating the economy by developing the rural areas.

Everyone knew of the tremendous growth in the economy after the introduction of minimum wages and the increase in workers' buying power, Mr Kangai said.

But the Minister warned that high productivity could not be achieved without harmonious industrial relations. The work force had to be aware of their obligation to themselves and the nation.

"I believe in the dictatorship of the proletariat, but not in the dictatorship of an individual," he warned. "Therefore, when an individual worker unnecessarily disturbs harmonious relations in industry, he should be dealt with very ruthlessly."

CPD: 4420

## MUGABE APPEALS FOR INDIAN AID

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 May 81 p 1

[Article by Tonic Sakaike]

[Text]

## NEW DELHI

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, last night appealed to the Indian Government for skilled personnel to help rebuild Zimbabwe's war-devastated economy.

He also asked India to continue offering training facilities and opportunities to Zimbabweans.

Replying to a speech by the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, at an official dinner, Mr Mugabe said the war for independence had left Zimbabwe's economy and infrastructure destroyed.

"We are thus saddled with the task of rebuilding the country. Road construction, dam and bridge building in the rural areas where our peasants are, and the maintenance and expansion of our railway system all need technical experts."

Zimbabwe looked forward to India providing it with skilled personnel in some of these fields.

On Southern Africa, the Prime Minister warned that tension and confrontation in the region could not be removed nor peace established until the liberation of Namibia and eradication of apartheid in South Africa.

He again condemned suggestions by some Western countries to revise the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia. Resolution 435 was the only acceptable basis for a solution to the problem, he said, and warned that time was running out for the implementation of the United Nations plan.

The Prime Minister expressed Zimbabwe's grave concern over increasing

big-power military activity in the Indian Ocean.

"We are equally concerned about the expansion of the base in Diego Garcia and about other military facilities which have been established in the Indian Ocean by the great powers."

Earlier, Mr Mugabe arrived in Bombay after a three-day unofficial visit to Japan. He was later flown in an Indian Air Force plane to New Delhi where he received a red carpet welcome.

The Zimbabwe delegation was driven in convey to the Rashtrapati Bhavan (a palace), along a route decorated with bunting and lined by some of New Delhi's seven million inhabitants.

At the palace, Mr Mugabe, who is accompanied by his wife, Sally, and the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Uchewekunze, Major-General Josiah Tumbumira, the Minister of Lands, Settlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekurumayi, the Minister of Manpower, Planning and Development, Dr Frederick Shava, and the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr Moses Mvumba, later called on President Reddy.

The Prime Minister is leading a depleted delegation after leaving behind two Ministers and officials at separate points during his two-week tour of the Far East, which has so far taken him to China and Japan.

The Minister of Education, Mr Dringai Mutumbumba, remained in China and the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkhata, stayed behind in Japan to continue talks with the Government and business leaders.

Mr Mugabe leaves for Pakistan on Sunday on the last leg of the trip and is due back in Salisbury on Tuesday.

## ZIMBABWE

### JAPANESE AID OFFER REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 May 81 p 1

[Text] Tokyo--The Japanese Foreign Ministry has announced that it will offer Zimbabwe about \$17 million in grants and loans this year.

The offer comprises about \$13 million in loans for road projects, about \$1 million in food aid, and another \$3 million in aid for unspecified projects.

And the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said that he would leave for India today in a "jubilant" mood following the boost in aid from about \$2 million that Japan gave Zimbabwe last year.

Mr Mugabe, who arrived in Japan from China on Sunday, denied a recent Press report that China had pledged Zimbabwe U.S.\$1 000 million.

The Chinese have offered aid worth about (Z)\$20 million, Ziana-Reuter reports.

Mr Mugabe, who held a final round of talks with the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Zenko Suzuki, described relations between the two countries as vital and hailed his unofficial trip to the country as "very successful."

He told a Press conference, and later senior editors of Mainichi Shimbun, Japan's largest daily paper, that the main purpose of his visit was to seek aid to help Zimbabwe's reconstruction and development plan and to look for participation in special projects by private Japanese organisations.

Japan's third biggest motor producer, Mitsubishi Motors, responded to this appeal. During the day it announced that it would start assembling cars in Zimbabwe later this year.

The company said it would begin shipping parts there in July for assembly of its Lancer cars. Initial production was put at around 800 vehicles a year.

During his stay in Japan, Mr Mugabe met Japanese companies which he said showed "great eagerness and overwhelming interest" in investing in Zimbabwe.

Mr Mugabe added that he hoped Japan would also increase aid for providing fertiliser and vehicles for road building.

The Herald's political editor, Tonic Sakaike, reports that Mr Mugabe told the Press that Japan should use its economic might to influence change in Southern Africa by turning to black Africa for supplies of raw materials it presently imports from South Africa.

He said now that Japan's post-war reconstruction programmes had been achieved and the country was economically strong it was time it assumed the "moral and humanitarian task" of bringing pressure to bear on South Africa.

This could be done by supporting the position of Africa politically at international forums on the South African and Namibian issues and by abandoning South Africa as a source of raw materials and getting these from other African countries.

And he urged greater reciprocal trade in terms of raw materials to Japan in return for agricultural and mining machinery.

"Why buy chrome from South Africa when we can sell a better quality to you?" he asked. Zimbabwe could also supply Japan with coal and maize, removing Japan's need to rely on South Africa.

He was not asking Japan to become involved in the armed struggles in Southern Africa. "Leave the fighting to us, but heed our call for support for the cause of liberation."

On private investment, Mr Mugabe said: "We will not nationalise industries." Instead the Government would set up its own enterprises or participate in others.

CSO: 4420

## WHITES WILL BE LOYAL IN FACE OF ANY ATTACK FROM S.A. SAYS PALLEY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 May 81 p 3

{Text}

WHITE attitudes are changing rapidly and if South Africa ever attacked Zimbabwe whites will remain totally loyal to the Government, a prospective candidate in the Borrowdale by-election, Dr Aron Palley, said yesterday.

Speaking to students of the Zimbabwe Institute of Mass Communications, Dr Palley said most of the whites who could not adapt had either left or were thinking of leaving.

Whites had to identify with the new Zimbabwe and help it take its position as the most important country in the region and one of the most important half-dozen in the whole of Africa. "This is the place Zimbabwe will have in the 21st century."

The country would be stuck with racially divided voters rolls for about another six years, he said, but white party politics would diminish.

Any white party was necessarily in opposition although some people did say — and they had a point — that many white voters could not make

the direct transition from the Rhodesian Front to a nationalist party and it was therefore necessary to have a temporary party to bridge the gap.

Voters should look for the person who could give the best representation whatever his party. Dr

Palley said both Senator Denis Norman, a non-party Minister, and Mr David Smith, a former Minister, had been totally loyal to the Government and had been effective representatives for certain sectors of the white community.

Totally opposing a one-party state he emphasised the difference between a country where only one party could constitutionally contest elections and a one-party government where almost all MPs belonged to a ruling party or coalition.

Dr Palley urged all anti-RF people to band together as it was more important, both nationally and internationally, that the RF was defeated in the coming by-elections than that a particular party won.

## WHITES REPORTED 'KEEN' TO JOIN ZANU(PF)

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 May 81 p 15

[Article by Chemist Mafuba]

[Text]

**ZANU (PF) in Victoria Province has launched a "highly successful" membership drive at the instigation of whites keen to join the party.**

The campaign is being organised by the provincial chairman of the party, Mr Dukamai Mavhaire, who is also a Member of Parliament.

Mr Mavhaire said that so far between 200 and 300 Coloureds and Asians had joined, as well as about 60 whites. The trend, he said, started soon after independence when farmers who had been supporting the liberation struggle came up and said they wanted to be ZANU(PF) members.

Since then the provincial offices in Fort Victoria had been inundated with requests to address whites.

"The move to join the party was started by ethnic groups. We held meetings to answer questions and subsequently received a deluge of requests to have similar gatherings in the province."

He said he addressed more than 60 Coloureds and 40 whites at the weekend who complained that the party had been neglecting them.

The whites, he said, praised the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, for his reconciliation policy, while Coloureds said they were not happy to be classified in the Constitution as whites.

A meeting would soon be held in Chiredzi where farmers had asked to meet a Minister. The party had been assured that about 600 people would turn up.

Last month Mr Mavhaire met farmers in Numbeta who wanted to know more about ZANU(PF) policies.

"Most whites are interested to know about issues covering their conceptions of the past, present and the future," he said.

"I have made it clear that we want to know whether those seeking to join are sincerely committed, or whether there is no alternative in this province."

"The problem we are having is that we cannot have a branch for whites where another one exists for blacks."

"At branch meetings workers are interested to talk about conditions of service while whites are keen to discuss aspects of farming."

Mr Mavhaire said the province was lucky in that a number of whites there

could speak Shona and they had been asked to address meetings to help create understanding.

As a start the farmers had been asked to create the correct atmosphere by building better houses for employees and supplying neighbouring rural farmers with empty bags.

"We have set programmes for total unification between the races and things are moving at a very satisfactory pace."

**BUILDING**

"We have asked farmers to teach building, seven builders co-operatives have been formed and the Ministry of Works has given them some work."

"Whites have also agreed to teach Africans proper farming methods as we have been explaining that getting land without knowing how to handle it would not solve problems."

"This training has already taken place in Zaka and Chind. We have arranged that each farmer takes in 20 peasants at a time," Mr Mavhaire said.

Two young white farmers in the province spoke openly of their affiliation with ZANU (PF).

One of them, Mr Neil Hewlett, said most people understood socialism as it existed in books, but he was convinced that what the Government intended

to do had never been written.

"In this country we are unfortunately dealing with 80 percent illiterate among black people. To a large extent socialism to them can work 100 percent," said Mr Hewlett.

He did not see how the Government could adequately cater for the masses without socialism.

The Government's approach to social justice had impressed him in that private ownership was still being supported.

Mr Hewlett said "I have asked my own MP about his brand of socialism. He told me that the aim is to cut the cake into pieces — and then the pieces bigger."

"This to me is fantastic."

He said his interest in nationalist politics was built up over the years.

"I understand the problems of African people and I know what they have been through."

"The problem in white society is that, by failing to speak the vernacular, they came to treat Africans as second-class citizens."

"This is wrong. We must have respect for each other. If you cannot speak someone's language you cannot communicate effectively."

"In Africa you cannot find a more stable country than Zimbabwe, a country with a Government that is committed. I believe very few ordinary whites have spoken to Government officials and this has led to a failure to understand the Government's thinking."

"I know a lot of whites who left this country because they felt socialism was coming. They have misjudged the situation."

"Communication between blacks and whites would help the situation in this country very much." From the farmer's point of view, Mr Hewlett said, the Government had put the farming sector on a brighter footing which had for the first time made farming very profitable.

He had sunk \$40 000 in housing projects on his farm.

"I feel this is imperative," said Mr Hewlett. "We have to raise the standard of living of our workers."

Asked what had prompted him to join ZANU (PF), Mr Hewlett said: "The party has given us peace and I think this is fantastic."

"The party has brought prosperity to the farming community as well as to the business community. It has given us a Cabinet of highly-educated Africans."

"I am very confident and happy about the present situation. Whites against this party are living in the propaganda of the previous governments. I am absolutely convinced that the party is moving in the right direction."

"The first time I saw Mr Mugabe speaking on TV it was realistic to surmise that his approach was pragmatic."

"He has brought about reconciliation. What more do the whites want?"

Another farmer who has joined ZANU (PF) is

Mr Peter Rennie (38), who has been farming in the province for the past 15 years.

## ENGLISH

Mr Rennie said he grew up with blacks and had never had a racial background. "I only started to learn English when I was eight years old."

Mr Rennie said he joined ZANU (PF) a year ago because Mr Mugabe's policy of reconciliation.

"I term him the man of the century, a man with the right attitude," he said.

The Government impressed him first when Mr Denis Norman was made the Minister of Agriculture. "Having done that, farming has since been put on a viable basis."

Mr Rennie believed the Government's policy of socialism would benefit the country.

"The main problem is that we have a racial Constitution. The 30 people in Parliament who think that they represent the whites are colonial relics. They are not part of the new nation. That is the biggest obstacle."

"The sooner the 30 white seats are taken away the better."

Mr Rennie said there was a big shift among the farming community in Port Victoria towards identifying themselves with the masses.

The process could be speeded up if knowledgeable politicians would make themselves available "to answer the most controversial questions so as to allay fears among whites".

## COMMONWEALTH TAKES OVER IEUF SCHOLARSHIPS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 24 Apr 81 p 3

(Text)

ON 28 January, 1981, the Commonwealth Secretariat assumed responsibility for administering the awards of 310 Zimbabwean students in 12 Commonwealth developing countries, who had previously been supported by the International University Exchange Fund (IUEF). The decision to take over their scholarships was made in response to requests from IEUF and its donors and with the full approval of the Zimbabwe Government.

The background of this take-over makes sad reading, as it involves a story of intrigue and deceit by a South African spy who infiltrated the IEUF in 1977, rose to the position of Assistant Director and used his influence to destabilise and discredit the agency. When his role was about to be revealed in 1980 by a defector from the South African Security Police, he informed the Director of the IEUF that he was a spy and returned to Pretoria, where he got a 'hero's welcome' from the

authorities. The IEUF never recovered from this scandal and its donors (mainly Canada, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands) decided that the best thing was for it to be wound up and the student awards transferred to other organisations.

Because of the Commonwealth Secretariat's experience in administering more than 700 Zimbabwean students' scholarships in 25 Commonwealth developing countries, the Secretariat was asked to take over the awards of the 310 IEUF-supported Zimbabweans. Donors are continuing to provide funds so that they can all complete their study and training programmes.

## STUDENTS MEET THE CFTC

In order to ensure that the take-over was conducted smoothly, officers of the CFTC's Education and Training Division visited all the 12 countries involved and met the students and the authorities at the 70 institutions

where they are pursuing their courses. This task was greatly facilitated by the Secretariat's previous contacts and experience in each country, in connection with the support of Zimbabweans (often at the same institutions) under the Commonwealth Zimbabwe Scholarship Fund.

The take-over has been warmly welcomed, particularly by the students themselves who had been very concerned about their future support. The removal of these worries and uncertainties means that they can now concentrate all their efforts on achieving success in their courses.

By assuming this new responsibility, the Secretariat has helped to ensure that a further 310 Zimbabweans can complete their training without financial embarrassment, and has enlarged the Commonwealth's capacity to provide the trained manpower which is needed to implement Zimbabwe's impressive range of social and economic development projects.

## CHINESE INTEREST IN BUYING TOBACCO REPORTED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 24 Apr 81 p 1

[Text]

**LARGE** sales of tobacco to China amounting to 19 300 tonnes worth about US\$46 million were a major factor in helping to make last year's poor tobacco season less of a disaster.

The figures were revealed to *The Gazette* by the Chinese Embassy as this season's tobacco auctions opened on a very buoyant note.

The details of the Chinese purchases over the past few months read like a fairy tale come true. The Chinese originally contracted to buy only 5 000 tonnes of tobacco after a visit to China by a Zimbabwean trade delegation in June last year. At the time, the local tobacco market was very depressed and most observers assumed that the deal was struck for political rather than commercial reasons because China wanted to help newly-independent Zimbabwe. The prices for the original sales were very low and some merchants even took a loss, but, because the market is potentially so valuable, it was felt that it was more important to make inroads into China rather than profits.

**BAD CROP**

What was not known at the time, however, was that China, like other tobacco-growing nations, had suffered a bad tobacco season and had lost about one fifth of its huge 600 000 tonnes yearly tobacco crop.

In the past, whenever the Chinese had a shortfall, they simply went without, but with the liberalisation policies pursued by the new Chinese leadership, the policy has apparently been changed and China now buys on the international market.

The Chinese first approached India, which like Zimbabwe had large tobacco stockpiles, and purchased about 10 million kg. They are also reported to have bought five million kg from Brazil.

Following the initial purchase of Zimbabwean tobacco last year, the Chinese showed an increasing interest and returned several times to purchase both bundled and fresh tobacco.

The Chinese purchases and the world shortage of flue-cured tobacco due to the bad American crop, substantially reduced Zimbabwe's stockpile,

which now stands at about 90 000 tonnes. Of the total, only 40% is said to be 'uncommitted', but sources close to the tobacco industry say this tobacco could easily be sold.

This year's tobacco crop will be a good one and judging from the prices quoted on the floors on the first two days of the season, tobacco growers should be able to recoup many of the losses they suffered last season.

The major problem facing the industry at the moment is transporting the tobacco out of Zimbabwe.

In March, for example, permits were issued for the export of 18 000 tonnes of tobacco, but only 7 000 tonnes were actually shipped out.

As for the Chinese, they have not yet made their intentions clear about this year's tobacco crop, which is of good quality. Local merchants are speculating that the Chinese, who have foreign exchange problems of their own, might be priced out of the market. Nevertheless, everyone in the industry would like to see the Chinese become regular customers rather than one-time buyers.

## DISARMING OF FORMER GUERRILLAS SUCCESSFULLY CONCLUDED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 May 81 p 3

[Text]

ALL former guerrillas, including the 22 000 still in assembly points, have had their weapons withdrawn in an operation launched on February 22, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, said in Salisbury yesterday.

Another 9 000 men had been integrated into the national army in the same period, he told a Press conference. The exercise had gone smoothly, marred only by the death of two officers at Mushumbi Pools.

Sternly warning anyone still holding weapons illegally, he said it was Government policy and the wish of the people that all arms should be withdrawn. Anyone possessing arms should hand them over at any police or army post or "their days of freedom in a free Zimbabwe are numbered".

Answering a question, he said members of the Joint High Command

knew how many weapons had been issued to the men in assembly points and that about the same number had been removed in the exercise.

The Minister said the withdrawal had always been part of the integration exercise, but to stop any further loss of life and property the process had been accelerated and all weapons had been withdrawn by Friday last week.

Each camp had been left with a few small-arms which would be issued to the sentries. "If there are six sentries then the camp will have six rifles."

He hoped that all 65 000 former combatants would be integrated into the national army in the third quarter of this year and by the end of this month there would be 24 battalions.

Training was continuous and could last for a "generation". Asked if Zimbabwean forces would be deployed against Mozambique terrorists, he said a statement had already been made declaring that an attack on Mozambique was an attack on Zimbabwe.

## INCREASED ELECTRICITY COSTS ANTICIPATED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 May 81 p 11

[Text]

**ELECTRICITY** costs will rise in Salisbury — by more than 10 percent a year — once the thermal energy from the Wankie power station comes on stream, the City Electrical Engineer, Mr Philip Wrigley, warns in his annual report.

In the 12 months ending June 30 1980 the city's electricity sales rose by 4.31 percent to more than 1 163 million kilowatt hours — a record — but the price of each unit rose only 4.2 percent.

The system's maximum annual demand was kept to 239 800 kW, a 2.5 percent increase, which boosted the load factor to 59.28 percent.

Most of Salisbury's electricity costs are based on the peak demand of the year and to keep this down the municipality uses remote-controlled "ripple switches" to cut power to domestic water heaters for short periods, usually in the winter months, in the early morning and evening when demand is highest.

The 68 916 municipal consumers — 3 889 more than the previous year — paid more than \$18.7 million, an average cost of 1.6096c a unit. About 92 percent of the new customers live in the city's former townships.

Domestic consumers were once again the biggest group of customers, buying 506 million kWh, a rise of 2.03 percent.

Industry was in second place, with just over 400 million units, an increase of 8.7 percent.

The farming community had the biggest percentage increase — 18.67 to more than 15 million units — but this was very little more than what the city itself uses for street lighting.

The year's surplus of almost \$1.6 million was divided among the capital development fund (\$450 000); the consolidated revenue account (\$423 700); the housing account (\$41 300); and the tariff stabilisation reserve (\$863 397).

Mr Wrigley said trained and experienced staff were in short supply and despite the municipality's training programme it would take time to alleviate the shortage.

The electricity department had 43 ap-

prentices at the end of June.

During the year almost \$5.23 million was spent on capital and maintenance work but the increased spending of \$680 000 was due more to rising labour and material costs than to extra work being done.

The emphasis on development was in the former townships with staff heavily committed in Glen View, Highfield and Glen Norah. The response from people buying stands in Glen View had been disappointing, with almost all applications for power coming from owners of houses built and wired by the council.

The Salisbury Power Station, the running costs of which are paid by the Central African Power Corporation, increased output to 182.33 million kWh, but this was still well below the almost 257 million kWh generated in 1975/6, Mr Wrigley said.

## BRIEFS

**AUSTRIAN AID**--Zimbabwe and Austria yesterday signed a wide-ranging co-operation agreement covering transport, agriculture and other fields. The signing, at Milton Buildings in Salisbury, was performed by the Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Senator Bernard Chidzero, and the Austrian Foreign Minister, Dr Willibald Pahr. Under the agreement Zimbabwe will receive a soft loan worth about \$1 million towards the electrification of the railway line between Dabuka and Salisbury, and another sum to buy equipment, such as railway wagons. Dr Chidzero said Zimbabwe had a lot to learn from Austria. Dr Pahr said his country hoped that the agreement would mark the start of further co-operation between the two nations. The Austrian Foreign Minister leaves Salisbury today after holding talks with Government officials. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 May 81 p 1]

**STUDENT LEADERSHIP**--University of Zimbabwe students have been warned that if they do not take the lead in the country's social transformation programme, Zimbabwe will become a doomed nation. Addressing a group of students who went on a "clean-up" exercise in Salisbury last month, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, said they should see themselves as the future leaders of the country. The Minister was a guest of the Mayor of Salisbury, Councillor Tizirai Gwata, at a cocktail party given on Wednesday to the students in appreciation of their service to the city. Mr Zvobgo told the students not to take the Mayor's goodwill act as a reward for their services. "There will be other occasions when we expect UZ students to take the lead," he said. "You must be a progressive force, part of the vanguard. But there can be no such thing as a drunken vanguard." He said the Government did not want a docile student population or misguided student groups because such people retarded the country's development. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 May 81 p 15]

**MANPOWER PLANNING**--Most of Zimbabwe's so-called "unskilled or semi-skilled workers" were in fact skilled persons who needed little training to be upgraded, Dr Ibbo Mandaza, director of the national manpower survey, said yesterday. Speaking at the two-day workshop on Southern African manpower planning, he said most of these workers had acquired the skills during their lengthy service at work and could be trained as artisans. He said there was a need to analyse the political economy of Zimbabwe to understand the nature and extent of the country's manpower resources. Dr Mandaza, who is also Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development, rebuked those who said there was a shortage of skilled manpower in Zimbabwe when there were many so-called "semi-skilled" people

who could be easily trained or upgraded. The shortage of professional and skilled personnel had come about because the colonialists had made such training available only to a few, and had passed laws to buttress their racist policies, he said. At yesterday's session, Mr Samuel Jones of the Economic Commission for Africa, Mr C.C. Okoye of Nigeria, Mr K. Ashagre, representing the International Labour Organisation and Dr Kololo for Zambia, also presented papers for discussion. The workshop ends today. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 May 81 p 5]

**NEW COUNCILS FORMED--Bulawayo--**Fifty-three new local councils have been formed since independence last year and Bulawayo will be the last place where elections for a black majority council will be held, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, said yesterday. "As all councils have now been formed it is necessary to point to certain issues and clarify the situation," he said. "Councils are a Government organ created through an Act of Parliament and it is incumbent upon all councillors to support the Government once they are elected to the council, no matter in what area the council may be." The Minister said he had formed the new councils on a political framework for two reasons: "First it was necessary to have a base or foundation which we could build upon. The best was the party political foundation. "Second, the same foundation provided for the choosing of the councillors by the majority of the people in that area," he said. This political framework did not mean that the councillors or a particular council could choose to be contradictory to stated Government policy. "No matter whether the popularly elected council has a Patriotic Front or ZANU (PF) framework, all councils still have the obligation to go along with Government policy. Party politics have no place in council functions," said Mr Zvobgo. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 May 81 p 3]

**DAM PLAN APPROVAL--**A plan to build a 15 km tunnel and pumping station to supply Salisbury with water from Darwendale Dam--despite an increase in cost of \$400 000--has been given the go-ahead by two of the city council's committees. The joint meeting of the finance and development committee and the town planning and works committee was told last Tuesday that the scheme would be needed in the three years it would take to build if water demand continued rising at 11 percent a year. The recommendation was made on the casting vote of the chairman. The council gave the dam project the go-ahead in November 1972 and a year later approved the ancillary works, including a pipeline or tunnel for an estimated cost of \$12 520 300. In May last year the revised project, which incorporated a tunnel, was approved and at that time the tunnel and pumping works were estimated to cost \$16 380 000. It is this section that has risen in price. The final recommendation of the meeting was that the project, including the dam and the intake tower, which have already been partially completed, should be approved at a revised cost of \$36 694 200 so the tunnel and pumping scheme could be built for a tendered price of \$16 808 200. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 May 81 p 3]

**NRZ ELECTRIFICATION--Bulawayo--**Six contracts for electrifying the railway line from Dabuka to Salisbury were signed in Bulawayo yesterday. They represented about \$66 million of the estimated total overall cost of \$100 million for the electrification of 335 km of mainline and 130 km of side lines and loops. The main contracts signed were with Balfour Beatty for the overhead catenary--a contract worth about \$20 million excluding escalation of costs: and with General

Electric Company for lineside equipment, transformer stations and a work of micro-wave radio, line-side telephones and monitoring control system. The two main GEC contracts were for \$7 200 000 and \$10 500 000. Also signed were ancillary contracts for management and supervision agreements. Last Friday, the Railways signed a contract with Westinghouse signals for \$4 million. The remaining \$30 million of the estimated total cost of the initial electrification programme will be taken up by the contract with the European consortium, the 50 Cycles Group, to supply 30 electric locomotives. This contract should be signed by the middle of next month, the deputy general manager of NRZ, Mr Clem Viljoen, said. General manager Mr Nigel Lea-Cox signed on behalf of NRZ. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 May 81 p 3]

BULGARIANS SEEK TOBACCO--A three-man Bulgarian team is in Salisbury trying to buy Zimbabwean tobacco. The delegation headed by the president of the Bulgarian tobacco industry, Mr Dimitar Jadkov, includes the head of the Bulgarian export department, Mr Ivan Pytekov, and the director of the export cigarette department, Mr Dimitar Shalamanov. Mr Jadkov would not say yesterday how much tobacco the team hoped to buy. He said that during their week-long visit here the Bulgarians would be guided by price ranges and the quality of the tobacco. Last year, the Bulgarians bought nearly 600 tonnes of virginia tobacco from this country. "Before mentioning any figures it is important that we look at how competitive the prices are and also the qualities of tobacco available here," Mr Jadkov said. "We have confidence in future co-operation and we also know that Zimbabwe is one of the biggest producers of high quality tobacco in Africa and has the experience in this sector. We will be looking at burley and virginia tobacco." The tobacco industry in Bulgaria produces about 25 different brands of cigarettes. [Excerpt] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 May 81 p 3]

SCHEME TO ATTRACT ZAMBIANS--The Zimbabwe Tourist Board, Meikles and Greatermans stores and TM Supermarkets are trying to launch a special combination shopping-touring scheme to attract more Zambians to Zimbabwe. The four organisations, through the Barker McCormac advertising agency, hope to get support from the local hotel industry for the scheme, in which any Zambian who spends \$50 or more at Meikles, Greatermans or TM Supermakrets would have a special coupon stamped by the stores which they could then present to any participating hotel. The coupons would entitle them to room discounts, free dinners or cinema and theatre tickets and discounts on hired cars. Hotels interested in the scheme should contact Peggy Bond or Jane Austen at Barker McCormac, P.O. Box 489, telephone 706271. [Text] [Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 24 Apr 81 p 5]

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